

County Borough



of Blackburn.

# ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

## Health of Blackburn

AND

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## School Medical Officer

For the Year 1949.

BY

**V. T. THIERENS, M.B., Ch.B. (L'pool), D.P.H. (Cambridge)**

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

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THOMAS BRIGGS (BLACKBURN) LTD., 73 NORTHGATE. •



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# Health Committee.

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## THE MAYOR

(MR. COUNCILLOR R. H. G. HORNE)

### ALDERMEN :

CRITCHLEY, J.P.

EDDIE, O.B.E., J.P.

HOLDEN, B., J.P.

### COUNCILLORS :

BANISTER

HINDLE

McNAMEE

BUCKLEY, J.P.  
(VICE-CHAIRMAN)

LOMAX

RAILTON, E.

WHITEHEAD, J.P.  
(CHAIRMAN)

### CO-OPTED MEMBERS :

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MATHERS-SMETHURST, MRS.

SOUTHWORTH, H., M.D., CH.B.

O'DRISCOLL, D., M.B., CH.B.



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,

BLACKBURN.

*August, 1950.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report upon the Health of the Borough for 1949.

The Vital Statistics are again reasonably satisfactory, although the birth rate (14.9) is less than that for England and Wales (16.7) and the death rate (15.5) is greater than the corresponding national figure (11.7).

The infantile mortality rate (46.5) showed an increase and exceeded both those for England and Wales (32) and of the Borough for 1948 (36.8).

There were four Maternal Deaths, representing a maternal mortality rate of 2.34 per 1,000 births. Of total deaths 3 only were directly attributable to child bearing, a figure representing a "directly attributable" rate of 1.7 deaths per 1,000 births.

Infectious Disease prevalence was again low. Scarlet Fever notifications numbered only 97 and diphtheria was once again non-existent. Six cases were notified but none proved to be diphtheria. 10 notifications of poliomyelitis were received and the diagnosis was confirmed in 9 cases.

In the body of this report I refer to the effect which the separation of Isolation Hospital/Health Department may have upon infectious disease control. This matter I recommend for your careful perusal and consideration.

The position as regards Health Visiting and Sanitary Inspectorial shortage has eased somewhat as a result of the trainee system now followed. We are not, however, yet up to establishment.

The question of Medical Staffing is, in Blackburn as elsewhere, a difficult one and gets worse instead of better. Repeated advertisements, personal approach to post graduate schools, and to men likely to be interested have been fruitless as regards filling whole-time vacancies for assistant medical officers.

Entry for the D.P.H. Courses is no longer adequate to feed the Public Health Service as is shown by figures from the various training schools.

At what is probably the leading British School out of 90 diploma graduates to its credit for the two year period 1947-1949 only 15 elected to enter our public health service, the remainder found their way into Industrial Medicine, into the Colonial or Fighting Services or, perhaps, took the course in order to broaden their medical outlook and not as a preliminary to a public health career.

At other schools the position is even worse and the course is more often than not in abeyance due to lack of candidates ; at others again the number of entrants is small and insufficient to fill vacancies in the junior ranks of the service.

The reason for this state of affairs is not hard to find and is the worldly fact that the remuneration of local government medical officers is less attractive than that offered by other branches of medicine within the National Health Service framework.

Competition for senior appointments remains reasonably keen but the quality and quantity of the applicants will inevitably fall off as the number of entrants into the junior ranks of the service declines.

Although the Department has been short staffed medically the work has not suffered except in so far as certain desirable extensions have been curtailed. That things have run so smoothly is largely due to the keenness and efficiency of the part-time medical officers who have willingly undertaken duties not within the scope of their engagements and have come forward with useful suggestions for the improvement and extension of the service.

To Dr. Mountain, Mr. Addy and Mr. Hodson, the three members of the staff with whom I am in most regular and personal contact, I express special thanks for their ungrudging co-operation and loyalty, both official and personal.

All the members of the staff have done a good year's work and have exhibited a happy team-spirit. To them also my thanks are due.

It is again a pleasure to record my appreciation of your unfailing courtesy and of the helpful manner in which you have received the various proposals submitted to you during the year under review.

Your interest in the affairs of the Department has been of great encouragement both to myself and to the members of the staff.

Yours truly,

V. T. THIERENS.



*PART I.*

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Vital Statistics.

## VITAL STATISTICS

	1949
Area (in Acres) ... ..	8080
Population (Census, 1931) ... ..	122,697
„ (Estimated middle of 1949) ... ..	111,100
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931) ... ..	32,696
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1931) ... ..	33,815
Rateable Value ... ..	£746,941
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate... ..	£2,980
Rate in the £ (excluding Water) 1948-1949 ... ..	†17s. 0d.
Gross Expenditure on Health Social Services ... ..	£103,209
Income on Health Social Services ... ..	£49,686
Net Expenditure on Health Social Services ... ..	£53,523

† Subject to 2½% discount for early payment, making a net rate of 16/7d.

Live Births	{ Legitimate ... 1573 Illegitimate ... 82 }	{ M. 882 F. 773 }	Birth Rate ...	14.9
<hr/>				
Total	...	1655		

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth, from—

Sepsis ... ..	0	{ 2.34 }	per 1,000 births & stillbirths
Other Causes ... ..	4		

Still Births ... ..	...	...	...	...	54
Rate per 1,000 total births ... ..	...	...	...	...	32.6
Deaths ... ..	{ M. 864 F. 864 }	1728	Death Rate ...	...	15.5
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions ...	37.7				

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate ... ..	...	...	...	...	44.5
Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	...	...	85.3
All Infants ... ..	...	...	...	...	46.5

Death rate from Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	0.009
„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	0.009
„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age) ... ..	...	...	...	...	6.04
(Per 1,000 births).					
„ Cancer (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	2.43

The **Births** registered were 1,655, of which 82 were illegitimate. The total male births were 882, and female 773. The birth rate was 14·9 per 1,000, compared with 16·7 for England and Wales, and 18·7 for the 126 great towns.

**Deaths.** The total number of deaths registered was 1,728, of which 864 were males and 864 were females. The death rate was 15·5 per 1,000, compared with 11·7 for England and Wales and 12·5 for the 126 great towns.

### CAUSES OF DEATH.

During 1949 the chief causes of death were :—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>No of Deaths</i>	<i>Deaths per 1,000</i>
Organic Heart Disease .....	340	3·06
Pneumonia ... ..	69	0·62
Cancer ... ..	270	2·43
Bronehitis ... ..	115	1·03
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	43	0·38

Diseases of bodily systems and group diseases to which death was assigned are as follows :—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Deaths per 1,000</i>
Respiratory System (Non-Tubereular) ...	212	1·90
Circulatory System ... ..	559	5·03
Nervous System (Non-Tubereular) ...	130	1·17
Cancer ... ..	270	2·43
Tuberculosis (all forms) ... ..	52	0·46
Renal System (Non-Tubereular) ... ..	66	0·59
Infectious Diseases ... ..	28	0·25
Digestive Diseases ... ..	55	0·49

TABLE 1.

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1949 CLASSIFIED BY  
AGE AND CAUSE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District.												Total Deaths whether of "Resi- dents" or "non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 55 years.	55 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Enteric Fever .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Whooping Cough .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Diphtheria and Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Influenza .....	25	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	4	13	1	
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tetanus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	43	..	..	..	..	1	13	10	7	8	4	23	
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	5	
Cancer, Malignant Disease .....	270	..	..	..	1	..	1	13	39	62	154	165	
Acute Rheumatism and Rheumatic Fever .....	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Other Forms of Meningitis (not T.B.) .....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	
Poliomyelitis .....	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	
Locomotor Ataxy .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
General Paralysis of the Insane ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	4	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage .....	97	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	8	22	61	34	
Other Diseases of the Nervous Sys'm ..	26	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	10	13	19	
Senile Decay .....	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	190	134	
Organic Heart Disease .....	340	..	..	..	2	2	2	16	36	64	218	86	
Arterio-Sclerosis .....	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	20	124	52	
Aneurism .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System .....	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	52	48	
Bronchitis, Acute .....	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	14	1	
Bronchitis, Chronic .....	96	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	11	17	63	24	
Influenzal Broncho Pneumonia ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Pneumonia (other forms) .....	69	9	..	1	2	2	..	2	6	11	36	55	
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System .....	28	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	8	12	18	
Diarrhœa and Enteritis .....	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
Appendicitis, Typhlitis and Peri- tonitis .....	6	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	9	
Cirrhosis of the Liver .....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	5	
Alcoholism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Diseases of the Digestive Sys'm ..	34	2	..	..	..	2	4	5	4	7	10	41	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ....	48	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	6	9	29	33	
Other Diseases of the Urinary Sys'm ..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	15	20	
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	
Congenital Debility and Malforma'n ..	27	22	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	17	
Premature Birth .....	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	
Veneral Diseases .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Other Diseases of the Reproductive System (Non-Malignant) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide)..	42	4	2	3	2	..	1	3	6	1	20	27	
Suicide .....	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	6	7	4	
All other Defined Diseases .....	47	3	..	2	3	1	2	5	3	6	22	51	
Diseases Ill-defined or unknown....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
All Causes .....	1728	77	5	10	13	12	33	74	163	278	1063	949	

*PART II.*

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Sanitary Circumstances.

**Water Supply.** The town is supplied with an upland surface water, the quantity of which is fully adequate for the population served.

Bacteriological examinations are made each week.

Samples taken from Guide Reservoir inlet are of untreated water entering the reservoir but those from Fishmoor Reservoir inlet are of water from the Bowland Gathering Grounds there treated with lime, ehlorine and ammonia.

The samples from the reservoir outlets are treated with chlorine.

Samples from various points on the distribution system are also taken regularly.

*Plumbo-solvency.* The new lime plant at Bowland is now in continuous operation and the *pH* value of the water in the Trunk Main is now generally on the alkaline side of neutrality.

Chloramine treatment is applied to the water in the Bowland main and also to that reaching Guide Reservoir from Pickup Bank Gathering Grounds. All water reaching the reservoirs, therefore, now has a trace of residual ehlorine. Further ehlorination is applied at the outlet of each reservoir.

The normal precautions taken to prevent pollution on the gathering grounds and in the open reservoirs have been continued.

The number of dwelling houses supplied is approximately 37,750 within the Borough and 2,370 outside the Borough.

The estimated population supplied is 122,000.

## HOUSING.

### (a) GENERAL.

Houses built during 1949 :

(i)	By Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	280
(ii)	By private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	9
TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	289

## (b) STATISTICS :

## 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)...	1237
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	8198
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	10
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reason- ably fit for human habitation...	1083

## 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	720
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## 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A. *Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	153
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ...	147
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	37

B. *Proceedings Under Public Health Acts :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	351
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ...	267
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	—



*C. Proceedings Under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

*D. Proceedings Under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

THE TESTING OF DRAINS.

No. of Smoke Tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	344
No. of Water Tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
No. of Colour Tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
No. of Olfactory Tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Breaking Down	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Total number of Defects found	..	..	..	..	..	..	316
No. of Informal Notices Served	..	..	..	..	..	..	316
No. of Formal Notices Served	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
No. of Defects Remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	302

**Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.** The number (27) of houses-let-in-lodgings is one more than in 1948, when 26 such houses were on the register. These houses provide 166 rooms, of which 83% were occupied, compared with 147 rooms and 98% occupancy in 1948.



**Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**—The appended Tables classify, in tabular form, inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, their findings and action taken in respect thereof.

## INSPECTION WORK.

**TABLE 2.**

### DETAILS OF INSPECTION WORK :

No. of complaints made by inhabitants to the Health Department	.....	1161
No. of complaints made by inhabitants direct to the District Inspector		133
No. of complaints referred from other Departments	.....	319
No. of premises where defects or contraventions were found	.....	1203
No. of defects found	.....	5043
No. of premises where no defects or contraventions were found	.....	354
Total number of Defects found	...	5043
Total number of Defects remedied	...	4680
No. of Informal Notices served	...	1140
No. of Formal Notices served	...	504
No. of Informal Notices complied with	...	720
No. of Formal Notices complied with	...	451
No. of Interviews	...	408

Particulars of sanitary improvements made and defects remedied under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors are contained in the following Table :—

TABLE 3.

Absence of Cooking Accommodation	...	...	...	...	19
„ Damp-proof Course	...	...	...	...	125
„ Handrail	...	...	...	...	58
„ Washing Accommodation	...	...	...	...	45
Accumulations of Refuse	...	...	...	...	36
Animals Kept as Nuisance	...	...	...	...	—
Conversions	...	...	...	...	3
Defective Ashbins or Ashpits	...	...	...	...	280
„ Chimney Flues	...	...	...	...	47
„ Chimney Stacks	...	...	...	...	132
„ Cisterns	...	...	...	...	44
„ Dishstones	...	...	...	...	11
„ Doors	...	...	...	...	179
„ Eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	416
„ Floors	...	...	...	...	133
„ Fireplaces	...	...	...	...	178
„ Gas Pipes and Fittings	...	...	...	...	7
„ Gullies	...	...	...	...	26
„ Outbuildings	...	...	...	...	107
„ Plaster, Walls and Ceilings	...	...	...	...	634
„ Pointing	...	...	...	...	298
„ Rainwater Pipes	...	...	...	...	219
„ Roofs	...	...	...	...	369
„ Sinks	...	...	...	...	64
„ Soil Pipes	...	...	...	...	6
„ Stairs	...	...	...	...	20
„ Washboilers	...	...	...	...	17
„ Waste Pipes, Sink or Bath	...	...	...	...	91
„ Windows	...	...	...	...	600
„ Yard Paving	...	...	...	...	47
Dirty Premises	...	...	...	...	16
Drains, Choked	...	...	...	...	101
„ Defective	...	...	...	...	130
„ Insufficient	...	...	...	...	4
Smoko Nuisances	...	...	...	...	—
Streams or Ditches Fouled	...	...	...	...	—
Tipplers Choked or Defective	...	...	...	...	13
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	2
Walls, Fractured, Internal	...	...	...	...	28
„ Fractured, Bulging or Dangerous, External	...	...	...	...	109
„ Defective or Dangerous, Yard	...	...	...	...	83
Water Closets Choked	...	...	...	...	23
„ Closets Defective	...	...	...	...	124
„ Pipes Burst	...	...	...	...	66
„ Supply Insufficient	...	...	...	...	28
Waste Water Closets converted to W.C's.	...	...	...	...	74

## REFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Street Gullies, etc., to Borough Engineer ... ..	37
Choked Sewers to Borough Engineer ... ..	20
Dangerous Walls, etc., to Borough Engineer ... ..	38
Wastage of Water to Water Engineer ... ..	40
Defective Water Mains to Water Engineer ... ..	8
Gas Leakages to Gas Engineer ... ..	5
Accumulations of Refuse in Back Streets, to Borough Engineer	54

**Tents, Sheds, Caravans, Etc.** At the end of the year there were 15 caravans in the Borough used as human habitations.

Constant sanitary survey is necessary if the caravans and their surroundings are to be kept in a cleanly and sanitary state.

The general cleanliness of the travelling vans which came to Blackburn during the Easter holidays was satisfactory.

The bye-laws in force are adequate.

**Offensive Trades.** The number of offensive trades within the Borough is sixteen. These consist of 8 Bone and Rag and Bone Dealing, 3 Fat Extracting, or Fat Rendering, 1 Gut Scraping and 4 Tripe Boiling. There are also two Knackers Yards. All are visited regularly.

**Insanitary Dwellings.** Two houses were closed during the year as being unfit for human habitation.

Certain large areas which would have been dealt with several years ago had it not been for the war are deteriorating rapidly. In addition to these areas there are many small "nests" of decayed property as well as individual worn out houses scattered throughout the town. Day by day, in fact, additions are made to the already large list of houses which are ripe for demolition.

The position as regards the repair of property has eased up during the year. Building material and labour are both in better supply although contractors can still be "choosers" of the many jobs open to them, and naturally, give priority to new structural work and second place to the repair of old houses, which results in irritating delay in securing compliance with Section 9 notices.

I see little chance of any material speeding up of repair work until present demands for municipal houses, factory extension, provision of new schools, etc., have become less pressing.

**Verminous Premises and Persons.** During the year 108 private dwelling houses comprising 301 rooms have been disinfested by officers of the Health Department. The insecticide used was a combination of D.D.T. and pyrethrum which proved most effective.

The treatment of scabies has again been carried out at the Clinic at Blakey Moor.

Careful watch for scabies is kept at the School Clinics and during medical inspections at Schools. Whenever a case is found and treated, the other members of the family are invited to attend for a precautionary treatment. Local medical practitioners make full use of the Clinic by sending for treatment cases which they find in the course of their practice.

48 persons received two treatments comprising ... 96 baths.

5 persons received one treatment comprising ... 5 baths.

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Total number 101 baths.

In addition 20 persons were cleansed for body lice.

**Common Lodging Houses.** At the end of the year there were seven Common Lodging Houses in the Borough providing accommodation for 226 male persons.

All were visited weekly and the general standard of cleanliness was satisfactory.

**Canal Boats.** The Corporation have carried out, within their District, the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 (Part X).

- (1). An Inspector appointed for the execution of the Act was maintained in Office throughout the year.
- (2). Eight Canal Boats were examined and reported upon.
- (3). No infringements of the Act came under the notice of the Inspector.
- (4). There was no occasion to take legal proceedings.
- (5). No written intimations were served on the owners of Canal Boats relative to infringements in item 3.
- (6). No cases of Infectious Disease were met with.
- (7). There was no detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection.
- (8).
  - (a) Three new boats were Registered during the year.
  - (b) At the end of the year there were twenty-six boats on the Register which were in use or available.

**Smoke Abatement.** During the year, 96 smoke observations were made. By resolution of the Council emission of black smoke is permitted for not more than 4 minutes during any one hour in the case of one boiler, 5 minutes for 2 boilers, 6 minutes for 3 boilers, and 7 minutes for 4 or more boilers.

In 17 cases black smoke was emitted for a much longer period than that permitted. In each case the managements were interviewed and advice given to the engineers in charge.

### Factories Act, 1937, and the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938.

It is the duty of the Local Authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and Regulations dealing with sanitary conveniences in all factories and, in the case of factories where mechanical power is not used, the provisions dealing with cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors.

There are on the Register 909 power factories and 197 non-power factories. During the year 148 factories have been inspected. Where contraventions of the Act were found, the occupiers of the factories concerned were notified, and requested to take appropriate steps to comply with the Act. The position regarding building labour and materials has improved a little but a considerable period has still to be allowed for the carrying out of alterations.

Table No. 4 sets out in detail the particulars of inspections made and of the contraventions found and dealt with.

**Table 4.**

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE.					Power	Non-Power	Other Premises
Number of factories on the Register	...	...	...	...	909	197	3
Number of factories inspected	...	...	...	...	122	26	1
Number of re-visits to factories	...	...	...	...	842	151	—
Number of factories found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	59	14	1
Number of factories where contraventions were found	...	...	...	...	62	13	—
Number of factories where contraventions have been remedied	...	...	...	...	58	12	—



## CONTRAVENTIONS OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

AND

## THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION REGULATIONS, 1938

	Number of Contraventions found	Number of Contraventions remedied
<hr/>		
Sect. 1. CLEANLINESS.		
(a) Accumulations of refuse	—	—
(b) Walls, partitions, ceilings not clean ...	7	2
Sect. 3. TEMPERATURE.		
Effective provision not made for maintaining a reasonable temperature ... ..	—	—
Sect. 7. SANITARY CONVENIENCES.		
Absence of sanitary conveniences ... ..	2	2
Sufficient sanitary conveniences not provided	5	2
Suitable sanitary conveniences not provided	2	4
Separate sanitary conveniences not provided for each sex ... ..	7	14
Sanitary conveniences not effectively lighted	54	44
Sanitary conveniences not maintained in proper repair ... ..	14	8
Sanitary conveniences not kept clean ... ..	22	22
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION REGULATIONS, 1938.		
Sanitary conveniences not ventilated ... ..	9	5
Sanitary conveniences in direct communication with the workroom ... ..	20	15
Sanitary conveniences not provided with proper doors ... ..	6	1
Sanitary conveniences not provided with proper fasteners ... ..	12	14
Sanitary conveniences not conveniently accessible ... ..	—	—
Sanitary conveniences not provided with separate approaches ... ..	1	1
Sanitary conveniences not effectively screened	5	6
Sanitary conveniences not indicated with sex of users ... ..	18	13
Insanitary urinals ... ..	1	—
TOTAL	185	153

### Details of Inspections.

Applications for Corporation Houses .....	517
Building Licences and Certificates .....	76
Canal Boats .....	8
Choked Sewers or Street Gullies .....	42
Choked or Defective Drains .....	370
Common yards, passages, etc. ....	55
Dirty and Verminous Premises .....	299
Dustbins and Ashpits.....	448
Food Poisoning .....	9
Food Shops .....	75
Infectious Diseases .....	278
Insufficient Water Supplies .....	461
Inspections of Dwelling Houses .....	1193
Interviews .....	402
Knackers Yards .....	20
Licensed Premises .....	1
Lodging Houses, Common.....	180
Lodging Houses, Let in .....	543
Miscellaneous .....	1124
Offensive Trades .....	83
Outworkers Premises .....	4
Piggeries .....	21
Schools .....	13
Smallpox Contacts .....	960
Smoke Observations .....	96
Stables .....	20
Tents, Vans and Sheds ..	86
Theatres and Cinemas .....	60
Works in Progress, Dwelling Houses .....	8405
Works in Progress, Other Premises .....	45
Inspections of other premises .....	24
Accumulations.....	5

### Rodent Control.

The control of rat and mouse infestation has been effectively maintained during the year.

A significant feature following the surveys has been the increase in the number of complaints and requests for disinfection, although approximately one quarter of the complaints were unfounded when investigated.



Below are particulars of complaints and requests for disinfection.

**Table 5.**

Complaints and requests for disinfection investigated ...	...	377
Complaints and requests for disinfection proved negative ...	...	94
Total premises surveyed ... ..	...	6,942
Rat infestations proved and treated ... ..	...	183
Mouse infestations proved and treated ... ..	...	216
Estimated number of rats killed ... ..	...	2,822
Estimated number of mice killed ... ..	...	2,941
Defective drains found at business premises ... ..	...	30
Defective drains found at dwelling house premises ... ..	...	109
Defective drains repaired ... ..	...	121

### **Sewer Infestations.**

The control of sewer infestation is exercised by the Borough Engineer, and in June and December respectively, maintenance treatment was carried out under his supervision. In accordance with recommendations made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Infestation Control Division, no calculation is made of the poison takes and the effectiveness of the treatment and the degree of infestation is based on the amount of prebait taken at each manhole. Although a special check was not maintained at the Witton and Samlesbury sewage works, 49 bodies were picked up during the June treatment and 48 during the December treatment, figures which can but represent a small fraction of the rats destroyed in the sewers.



*PART III.*

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**Food Supply.**

### ICE CREAM.

The number of premises registered for the manufacture, sale or storage for sale of ice-cream has again increased. During 1949, seventy-three applications for registration for the purpose of sale or storage for sale of ice-cream were received. Some of these are held in abeyance pending alterations to premises, or other matters which require attention.

At the end of 1949 the Register of these premises showed the following alterations :—

Number on Register 31st December, 1948 .....	120
Number of registrations discontinued during 1949 ...	2
Number of premises registered during 1949.....	61
Total on Register 31st December, 1949.....	179

### Monthly Report on Bacteriological Examinations during the year.

MONTH	Number Obtained	Groups 1 and 2	Groups 3 and 4	Per cent passed.	Per cent failed.
April .....	12	11	1	91·66	8·33
May .....	29	25	4	86·20	13·80
June .....	38	25	13	65·78	34·21
July .....	18	5	13	27·77	72·22
August .....	35	22	13	62·85	37·14
September .....	36	17	19	47·22	52·77
October .....	27	27	—	100·00	—
November .....	32	28	4	87·50	12·50
TOTAL .....	227	160 *	67	70·48	29·51

All samples were examined for the presence of coliform organisms. The results of these tests are set out below.

MONTH	Number Tested	Number Passed	Number Failed	Per cent passed	Per cent failed
April .....	12	11	1	91·66	8·33
May .....	29...	26	3	89·65	10·34
June .....	38	31	7	81·57	18·42
July .....	18	12	6	66·66	33·33
August .....	35	26	9	74·28	25·71
September .....	36	14	22	38·88	61·11
October .....	27	21	6	77·77	22·22
November .....	32	25	7	78·12	21·87
TOTAL .....	227	166	61	73·12	26·87

The results of bacteriological examinations throughout the year have again shown an improvement in the grading of samples.

The very warm and prolonged summer created such a demand for ice-cream that most manufacturers were working almost at maximum output, a state of affairs which might well have led to a falling off of standards. Despite this, they maintained a high bacteriological standard.

The increased number of failures during July and September was brought about by a wholesaler's ice cream which is widely distributed in the district, and consequently frequently sampled. An investigation was made at the manufacturers premises, faults in the processing technique were rectified and samples subsequently examined proved satisfactory.

One thousand four hundred and three visits were made to registered premises during the year. Sixty-one verbal notices were given and letters sent, to occupiers whose premises failed to comply with the requirements of the Food & Drugs Act.

Attention given to the hygiene of preparing rooms has led to general improvements of conditions.

Details are given below.

New Preparing Rooms Constructed	...	...	...	3
Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	14
New sinks installed...	...	...	...	5
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	7
Drains repaired or relaid	...	...	...	3
New water closet pedestal fitted	...	...	...	2
Obstructed drains cleared	...	...	...	1
Accumulation of refuse removed	...	...	...	1
Ceiling repaired	...	...	...	1
Hot water provided	...	...	...	2
Dust bin provided	...	...	...	2

**Ice Cream Heat Treatment Regulations.** Six hundred and fifty four visits were made for the purpose of these Regulations, and twenty eight warnings were given for various contraventions.

Four gallons of ice cream which had become sour were destroyed, and ten gallons were re-processed after being stored above the permitted maximum temperature.

Three samples of ice cream powder were examined and found satisfactory.

**Ice Cream Chemical Examination.** Nineteen samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. The fat content varied from 2.9% to 16.7%, and the sugar content from 5.9% to 18.8%. Average fat and sugar content were 6.4% and 12.2% respectively. These figures show an average increase in the food value of ice-cream purveyed locally.

**Cowsheds.** There were fifty-five farms in the County Borough of Blackburn at the time of their transference to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

As previously mentioned the responsibility for the control of milk production was transferred to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in October, 1949. Up to this date the following work had been done under the then existing Milk & Dairies Orders, 1926.

188 visits were made to farms up to the end of September, 1949, 44 verbal notices were given and one letter sent to a producer who failed to comply with the Milk and Dairies Orders.

**Cowsheds—Work Done.**

Cowsheds re-conditioned .....	1
Standing divisions repaired or renewed.....	4
Standing floors resurfaced.....	1
Cowsheds limewashed after informal notice.....	19
Cowshed floors completely reconstructed.....	1
Farm yards resurfaced or repaired.....	1
Means of lighting (electric) installed.....	1
Feeding passage constructed in cowshed.....	1

**Dairies.**

Number of premises on Register, 31st December, 1948	11
Number of registrations cancelled during 1949.....	—
Number of premises registered during 1949.....	5
Total on Register, 31st December, 1949.....	16

**Administration of Milk and Dairies Legislation.****Transfer of Powers.**

In July, 1944, the Food & Drugs (Milk & Dairies) Act, 1944 became law. The Act was to come into operation on a date to be appointed by the Minister of Health. Its object was to transfer the control of milk production, and the registration of dairy farms, and dairy farmers to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. By means of this transfer it was hoped to produce a better system of routine inspection than was being conducted by local authorities, and to secure a general improvement in the bacteriological quality of milk produced on farms.

On the appointed (the 1st October, 1949) day the control of milk production passed to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Local Authority ceased to be concerned except in relation to the provisions with regard to the infection of milk.

With the above Act three sets of Regulations, namely, the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, Milk (Special Designation) Raw Milk, Regulations, 1949, and Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, came into force. Local authorities are responsible for the administration of the Regulations, with the exception of the provisions relating to the production of designated, and non-designated milks.



**Dairies—Work Done.**

Dairy floor reconstructed.....	1
Dairy floors repaired.....	1
Dairy floors cleansed.....	2
Yard surface in front of dairy reconcreted.....	1
Wall surface cement rendered.....	1
Structural improvement complied at rear of dairy.....	1
Walls and Windows in dairy cleansed.....	1
Accumulation of refuse removed from dairy.....	1
Milk room of dairy cleansed and limewashed.....	1
New w.c. pedestal installed.....	1

Three hundred and fifty visits were made to dairies in 1949 for the purpose of inspection and supervision. Sixty three verbal notices were given and two letters sent in connection with contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Orders.

**Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936-1946.** The special grades of milk which are produced and sold in Blackburn are of Tuberculin Tested, Accredited, and Pasteurised. In addition a large amount of Sterilised Milk is sold in the Borough. All producers of the foregoing grades of milk are required to comply with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders in relation to bacteriological content and the efficiency of heat treatment.

During the year a total of 457 samples of designated milk and 53 undesignated milk were submitted for bacteriological examination.

**Pasteurised Milk.** There are three pasteurising plants in the Borough, two deal with fairly large quantities of milk whilst the other, a small plant, is rarely used. Large quantities of pasteurised milk are imported into Blackburn from a neighbouring pasteurising firm. One hundred and forty-two samples were bacteriologically examined and submitted to the phosphatase test. All samples passed the phosphatase test and methylene blue tests, whilst twenty-three failed to pass the test for coliforms.



**Tuberculin Tested Milk.** Two farms in Blackburn were licenced to produce tuberculin tested milk, and the herds at both farms are on the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Attested Herd Register. Five producer retailers of tuberculin tested milk deliver in Blackburn, and milk from eight farms is brought to a local dairy where it is bottled prior to delivery to the consumer. One hundred and thirty samples of milk were submitted to the methylene blue and coliform tests. Of these, forty four failed to pass the tests. The local farms have been visited when necessary, and producers advised on methods of production.

**Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised.** Fifteen samples of milk were submitted to the phosphatase, methylene blue, and coliform tests. Eight samples failed to pass the coliform and one the phosphatase test.

**Accredited Milk.** There were twenty-one accredited producers in Blackburn and district, eleven of these being in the Borough. Of ninety samples submitted to bacteriological examination, twenty-one failed to reach the required standard.

**Sterilised Milk.** This milk is now designated under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, and is required to pass a special test. A local dairy sterilises a considerable gallonage of milk daily and further quantities are brought into Blackburn from an outside dairy. Eighty samples were examined during the year all of which passed the prescribed test.

**Non-Designated Milk.** There is no legal bacterial standard laid down. Fifty-three samples were taken during the year for bacteriological examination.

**Tubercle Bacilli.** One hundred and twenty seven samples of milk were taken and examined for tubercle bacilli, of which four gave positive results. These were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

**Milk Vehicles.** One hundred and seven vehicles have been inspected in the course of the year, and five verbal notices given in connection with unsatisfactory vehicles.

**Milk-in-Schools Scheme.** During the year 750,053 pints of milk were consumed in schools in Blackburn.

**Food Poisoning.** No notifications of food poisoning were received during 1949.

**Meat Inspection.** In Cattle and Pigs, the only disease which takes heavy toll, amongst apparently healthy animals, is tuberculosis.

Of 3,907 cows slaughtered, 1,538 or 39·3% were affected with tuberculosis.

Of 8,224 other cattle slaughtered, 251 or 2·93% were found to be affected with tuberculosis in some degree.

Of 4,426 calves slaughtered, 2 or ·04% were affected.

Of 802 pigs slaughtered, 70 or 8·7% were affected.

In 1949, 161 carcasses of cattle were totally condemned as being unfit for human food, and of these 147 were affected with tuberculosis.

Infestation with fluke necessitated condemnation of a large proportion of livers. The number of livers and part livers rejected on this account during the year was 7,912.

Regular visits were made during the year to butchers and other meat shops, food preparing premises, wholesale and retail fish markets and to the meat market.

TABLE 6.

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... ..	3907	1602	193	2009	4426	27088	802
Number inspected ... ..	3907	1602	193	2009	4426	27088	802
Tuberculosis only :							
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	132	12	1	2	2	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	1406	104	36	96	—	—	68
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	39.3	7.24	19.1	4.87	.04	—	8.72
All diseases except Tuberculosis :							
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	12	1	—	1	69	26	3



**Cysticercus Bovis.** During the year 57 cases of infestation by cysticercus bovis were discovered, none of them being generalised. The affected organs or parts were condemned, the carcasses then being sent for cold storage for a period of not less than three weeks.

#### CARCASSES, ETC. BROUGHT TO THE ABATTOIR.

CARCASSES			PARTS OF CARCASSES			
Beef	Mutton	Pork	Quarts of Beef	Bags of Pork cuts	Bags of Offal	Cases of Canned Corned Meat
...	50,459	125	10,103	1,134	2,933	5,014

#### FISH, ETC., REJECTED.

Stones Fish ... ..	1068	Bags of tripe ... ..	41
lbs. imported beef ... ..	165	lbs. of pigs trotters ... ..	7½
Gangs of sheeps feet ... ..	6950	lbs. bacon and ham ... ..	266½
Gangs of ox feet ... ..	102	Rabbits ... ..	248
Cooking fat ... ..	145	lbs. of corned meat ... ..	322
Butter ... ..	107½	lbs. jellied maws ... ..	278

#### CARCASSES, ETC., SENT FOR UTILISATION.

97 tons    19 cwts.    1 qr.    21 lbs.

#### NUMBER OF VISITS TO INSPECT FOOD.

Meat Shops ... ..	681	Meat Market ... ..	45
Fish Shops ... ..	169	Fish Market ... ..	45
Provision Shops ... ..	135	Fish Siding ... ..	166
		Miscellaneous ... ..	23

## OTHER FOODSTUFFS SEIZED OR SURRENDERED.

Tins of Meat ... ..	1023	lbs. of Raisins ... ..	55
Tins of Milk ... ..	2897	lbs. of Sausage ... ..	27
Tins of Fruit ... ..	965	lbs. of Cereals ... ..	3620
Tins of Fruit Juice ... ..	63	lbs. of Frozen Egg ... ..	1030
Tins of Soup ... ..	519	lbs. of Biscuits ... ..	200
Tins of Vegetables ... ..	1665	lbs. of Tea ... ..	28
Tins of Rabbit ... ..	10	lbs. of Cake ... ..	218
Tins of Puddings ... ..	17	lbs. of Peanuts ... ..	168
Tins of Fish ... ..	2094	lbs. of Strawberries ... ..	250
Tins of Marmalade ... ..	84	lbs. of Blackberries ... ..	108
Tins of Jam ... ..	63	lbs. of Pears ... ..	6078
Tins of Treacle ... ..	6	lbs. of Prunes ... ..	120
Packets of Dates ... ..	25	lbs. of Cherries ... ..	72
Packets of Gravy Powder ... ..	65	lbs. of Mushrooms ... ..	72
Bottles of Salad Dressing ... ..	462	Boxes of Tomatoes ... ..	25
Bottles of Fruit ... ..	1546	Boxes of Plums ... ..	286
Bars of Chocolate ... ..	17	Boxes of Greengages ... ..	18
Gallons of Ice Cream ... ..	4	Chips of Apricots ... ..	3
Trays of Grapes ... ..	15	Crates of Cauliflowers ... ..	3
Trays of Peaches ... ..	29	Fowls ... ..	89
		Pies ... ..	25

## Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 13.

INSPECTION OF PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED,  
SOLD OR STORED.

Number of premises inspected .....	432
Number of premises found satisfactory .....	242
Number of premises found unsatisfactory .....	190
Number of re-visits to unsatisfactory premises .....	509
Number of premises made satisfactory .....	67

## SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Butchers and cooked foods premises .....	213
Bakehouses .....	410
Cafes and Snack Bars, etc. ....	88
Fish Friers .....	190
Grocers .....	15
Interviews re proposed food premises .....	22
Greengrocers .....	3
Visits re unsound food.....	102



## DETAILS OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND

	<i>Contraventions</i>	
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Sanitary conveniences in direct communication.....	7	3
Walls, ceilings, woodwork, not kept clean.....	121	83
Rooms not in structural repair.....	79	46
Insufficient Ventilation.....	13	9
Accumulations of refuse, and cleansing of floors .....	22	13
Insufficient cleanliness of utensils, apparatus, etc.....	13	7
Sinks not provided or defective .....	25	18
Hot and cold water not provided.....	16	11
Refuse accommodation not provided .....	—	2
Drain inlets in rooms .....	1	—
Yard surfaces .....	—	—
	<hr/> 297	<hr/> 192

**Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 14.**

Applications for the registration of premises for the manufacture of sausage, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.

Number of applications received .....	19
Number of applications granted .....	19
Number of applications refused .....	—

TABLE 8. FOOD &amp; DRUGS ACT, 1938.

	Samples Taken		Samples Genuine		Samples Adulterated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk .....	155	1	146	1	10	—
All Fours Mixture .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Anchevics .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Apella .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Apple and Cream Cakes.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Apricets .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Aspirin .....	—	2	—	2	—	—
Bannock .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Barley Crystals .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Beef Sausage .....	6	—	3	—	3	—
Beef Sausage Meat.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Big Ben (Strong Ale).....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Bitter Beer .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Black Pudding.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Blancmange .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Blood Cherries.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Boned Rabbit .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Brempton Lozenges .....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Bubbling Gum.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Burgundy .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cake Fleur .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cake Flour Mixture.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Calamine Lotion.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Candied Peel .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Canned Rabbit.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Castor Oil.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Certo .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Chemical Food.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chewing Gum .....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Chewing Mint .....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Chocolate .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chocolate and Lime.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Caramels.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Checo-Truffies.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cloves .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Coarse Cut Barley .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cocktail Onions .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Coffee Extract.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cellege Pudding .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Coltsfeet Rock.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Coltsfoot Reck (Fruit flavoured)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cooking Fat.....	1	6	1	1	—	5
Corn Flour .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cough Lozenges .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cream Soda .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL .....	184	29	170	23	15	6



Table 8—Continued. FOOD &amp; DRUGS ACT, 1938.

	Samples Taken		Samples Genuine		Samples Adulterated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Cremola Pudding.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Crumpets .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Custard Pies.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder .....	1	3	1	3	—	—
Dandelion Coffee Essence.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dessert Powder .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Diabetic Apricot Jam.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Dried Onions .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Edible Beef Tallow.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Effervescing Suckers .....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Epsom Salts.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Essence of Brandy .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Essence of Rum Punch .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Essence of Whiskey.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Fish Cakes .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Flaked Barley.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Flour-in-One .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Frixets .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Frufix .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Fruit Cake .....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Fru Grain.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Fruitarian Cake .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Fruitades .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Fruit Truffle.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Full Cream Dried Milk .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Fulovit .....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gelatine .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Gin .....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ginger Wine .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Glace Cherries .....	—	2	—	2	—	—
Golden Butter Crunch .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Golden Eye Ointment.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Gravy Browning .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ground Nutmeg .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ground Rice.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Grox Gravy Powder .....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Haggis .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ham and Beef Paste .....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Horseradish Sauce .....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ice Cream.....	—	20	—	20	—	—
Ice Cream Wafers .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Iced Cakes .....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Jellied Chicken .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Jellytine .....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Jelmol .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Junket .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
TOTAL .....	18	54	17	49	1	5

Table 8—Continued. FOOD &amp; DRUGS ACT, 1938.

	Samples Taken		Samples Genuine		Samples Adulterated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Ketchup .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lemon Cakes .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Chrystals .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lemon Barley Water .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Pudding .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lime .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lung Tonic .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Maids of Honour.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mayonnaise .....	—	2	—	—	—	2
Meat Paste (Looso).....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Meat Paste (Packed) .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Meat Patties.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Medicinal Paraffin.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Melba Toast.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Milk of Magnesia.....	—	2	—	2	—	—
Milk Pudding .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Mints .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Mince Meat .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mixed Oddfellows .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Morelto .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Mothereze Tablets .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Mustard Cream .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Mutton Tallow Fat.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Olive Oil and Raspberry Vinegar	—	1	—	1	—	—
Orange .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Orange Wine .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Parkins .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pastry Mix. ....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pato-de-Foi .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pea Soup .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Peppermint Flavour .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Picalli .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pineapple .....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pineapple Crush .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pop Corns.....	2	—	—	—	2	—
Port Wine.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Potato Crisps .....	3	1	3	1	—	—
Processed Peas.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pure Glycerino.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pure Vegetable Oil.....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Quenchy's.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Raspberry Cordial .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rennies.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Rhubarb (Tinned) .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Robco .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
TOTAL .....	18	34	15	31	3	3

Table 8.—Continued. FOOD &amp; DRUGS ACT, 1938.

	Samples Taken		Samples Genuine		Samples Adulterated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Rose Hip Syrup .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Salad Cream.....	1	1	1	1	—	—
Sandwich Spread.....	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sauce .....	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sarsaparilla .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sedlitz Powder.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Self Raising Flour .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sherbert Suckers.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Shrewsbury Biscuits .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Siverskin Onions .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Snoek and Tomato.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
South African Sherry.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Soya Flour .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Special Wine Cocktail.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Spaghetti and Cheese.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sponge Mixturo .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Strawberry .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Stabiliser .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Strawberry Jellies .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sulphur Tablets .....	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sunny Spread .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sweet Fat.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sweet Pickle.....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tartaric Acid .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Throat Pastilles .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Toffee Puffs.....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tomato and Rusk Links.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tomato Soup .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Treacle Pudding .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tripe .....	—	6	—	6	—	—
Vinegar (Non-brewed) .....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Vinegar (Pure Malt) .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vintegg .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whalemeat Steak Casserole.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whisky .....	2	—	2	—	—	—
White Pepper .....	—	2	—	2	—	—
Worm Syrup .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Yeast Tablets .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Yeast Tablets (Loose).....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Zinc Ointment.....	1	1	1	—	—	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Brought forward...</i> (i)	184	29	170	23	15	6
(ii)	18	54	17	49	1	5
(iii)	18	34	15	31	3	3
(iv)	19	37	19	36	—	1
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>

FOOD & DRUGS ACT. 1938. ACTION TAKEN IN REGARD TO ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Article Purchased	No. of Sample	Amount of Adulteration.		Action Taken.
		Formal	Informal	
Grox Gravy Powder ...	398	—	1	All stock surrendered and disposed of. Letter of warning sent. These samples were two of five which were taken from five churns at the time of delivery to a dairy. Average fat content of the milk delivered was satisfactory. No action. Letter of warning sent.
Milk ...	408	1	—	
Milk ...	410	1	—	
Pure Vegetable Oil.	418	1	—	Reported to legal department. Article not considered a food. No action advised. These samples were two of four taken from four churns at the time of delivery to a dairy. Sample 455 (another one of the four samples is reported abnormal). Letter of warning sent.
Chewing Mints	444	1	—	
Milk ...	456	1	—	
Milk ...	458	1	—	No stocks available for formal sample. See report on sample No. 444.  This was one of four repeat samples following reports on samples 455—458 above. Sample 473 (another sample in the second group of four is reported abnormal). Letter sent. Letter of warning sent. Label corrected.  Letter of warning sent.
Cordial ... (Pineapple)	463	—	1	
Chewing Gum	476	—	1	
Milk ...	474	1	—	Case taken to court where defendant successfully pleaded that the articles sold as lozenges were in were in fact tablets. Case dismissed.
Horseradish Sauce	483	—	1	
Pop Corns ...	548	1	—	
Brompton Lozenges	552	1	—	

Beef Sausage	479	1	—	30% deficient in meat.	Fined £3 0s. 0d. and £1 10s. 0d. costs.
Milk ... ..	568	1	—	Milk 20% deficient in fat. Appeal to Cow samples on analysis showed fat content above legal minimum.	Case dismissed. Evidence that the milk had not been interfered with accepted in court.
Milk ... ..	626	1	—	6% deficient in fat.	Letter of warning sent.
Milk ... ..	658	1	—	15% deficient in fat.	Appeal to Cow sample taken which was reported an abnormal milk. Letter sent to producer.
Cooking Fat	622	—	1	Samples rancid and unfit for human consumption.	All stocks returned to manufacturer.
	623	—	1		
	660	—	1		
	661	—	1		
	662	—	1		
	666	—	1	Both samples slightly deficient of egg yolk solids to the extent of 1.2%.	Letter of warning sent.
Mayonnaise ...	685	—	1		
	687	—	1		
Milk ... ..	703	1	—	Contained 16.33% of added water.	Fined £15 0s. 0d. and £1 1s. 0d. costs.
Beef Sausage	716	1	—	Slightly deficient of meat (Total Meat 45%)	Letter of warning.
Beef Sausage	718	1	—	Slightly deficient of meat. (Total Meat 45%)	Letter of warning.
Effervescing Suckers	727	1	—	Consists of a sweetened preparation having no effervescing properties moistened.	False address given. Unable to trace manufacturer. Police making enquiries in connection with other offences.
Pop Corns ...	729	1	—	Consisted of a coloured wheat preparation.	Same supplier as Sample 727 and cannot be traced.
Fulovit ... ..	787	—	1	Consisted of a preparation of nuts, sugar and flour. The name 'Fulovit' suggests sample contains vitamins and should be labelled according to provisions of Labelling of Food Orders.	Formal sample obtained to establish vitamin content. Public Analyst reports that no action can be taken.
Ham & Beef Paste.	783	—	1	Slightly deficient in meat. (Total Meat 51%).	Letter of warning.
Milk ... ..	703	1	—	13% deficient in milk fat.	Fined £10 0s. 0d. and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
Jellytine ...	759	—	1	Deficient in weight to the extent of 65% of 3 oz. or 69% of 3½ oz.	Same supplier as Sample No. 727 and cannot be traced.
Zinc Oxide ...	593	—	1	Deficient of zinc oxide to the extent of 20%	Formal sample obtained and found satisfactory.

A producer/retailer of milk was prosecuted for failing to allow a sample of milk to be taken. A fine of £20 0s. 0d. was imposed.



**Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.** Twelve samples of feeding stuffs and fertilisers were examined by the Analyst during the year. Of these, ten conformed with the statutory statement and two failed to do so. The persons concerned were informed of the difference between the actual composition and the composition as defined in the statutory statement, and the deficiency or excess was pointed out.

The appended table gives particulars of the work done under the Act.

**TABLE 10.**

Article	No. of Samples	Formal	Informal	According to Statutory Statement	Not According to Statutory Statement	Action taken.
Dairy Nuts ... ..	1	—	1	1	—	No declaration needed.
Cake Ration ... ..	1	—	1	1	—	
Marine Meal ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	
Soluble Blood ... ..	1	—	1	1	—	
Unrationed Meal ...	1	—	1	—	—	
Dried Blood ... ..	1	—	1	1	—	No statutory statement and contains excessive amount of sand. Reported to Authority concerned.
Superphosphate ...	1	—	1	1	—	
Muriate of Potash ...	1	—	1	—	1	
Sulphate of Ammonia	1	—	1	1	—	Two types of muriate potash are sold. One has lower % potash. Wrong statutory statement was given for this sample.
Dried Sugar Beet ...	1	—	1	—	—	
Cottonseed Cake Meal	1	—	1	1	—	No statement made on Analysts report.
Millers Offal ... ..	1	—	1	1	—	

*PART IV*

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**Infectious Disease  
Control.**



## INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL.

Both Local and Central Health Authorities require the Medical Officer of Health to control infection within his area ; due to a combination of facilities which he once enjoyed he has done so with some degree of efficiency.

The majority of us served our apprenticeship as residents at Isolation Hospitals, subsequently combined the duty of Medical Officer of Health with that of Medical Superintendent of the Local Isolation Hospital, and have experienced the handling of outbreaks of such major infections as small-pox and enteric which, though rare, occur from time to time. For these reasons we may claim at least as good a clinical knowledge of the infectious disorders as that of those engaged in other branches of medicine.

Further, the Health Department has at its disposal trained personnel, administrative resources and legal powers designed to assist enquiry and prevention.

Since July, 1948, practically all Isolation Hospitals have passed from the care of the Medical Officer of Health, although the larger ones remain under the charge of Medical Superintendents who have made a life-long study of the infections and their prevention.

The majority of the smaller or medium-sized (such as Park Lee Hospital) units are now under the part-time clinical direction of general physicians, assisted by medicals of "house" or registrar status also occupied with general medical work within the local hospital group. Understandably, perhaps, the "juniors" may regard the clinical side of "fevers" as a tedious interlude in their ascent of the gilded ladder, and the preventive aspects of the work as of small import.

When Infectious Diseases Hospitals were Local Authority controlled the junior residents had already done "house jobs" at general hospitals and embarked upon fever work as a means of entry to a public health career.

Many of them either held, or were studying for, the D.P.H. All, however, were usually associated with a public health department and, therefore, regarded their work from the two essential angles, clinical and preventive. Their vision was not restricted by the hospital boundary walls.

The fever hospitals have now become annexes of general hospitals within the appropriate group, and, as such, may well offer little attraction or opportunity to those whose interests and ultimate aim are the practice of preventive medicine.

They certainly afford no scope to those already established in the public health service to keep fresh their knowledge in clinical fevers—an essential for preventive work.

All members of the public health service agree that hospitals should be placed under regional control to ensure a better distribution of services. To that end Infectious Diseases Hospitals must conform to a regional pattern and work in close association with other hospitals and the specialist services.

They are equally convinced that effective prevention of infection depends upon the co-ordination of the hospital and environmental services under the control of the medical officer of health.

Recently two eminent members of the medical profession (connected in no way with the public health service) stated at public meetings that the National Health Service Act had been criticised on the grounds that it overemphasised cure at the expense of prevention. Their statements were particularly apposite as regards infectious disease control, a service which has been efficient in the past but may well now be threatened with extinction.

I may be pessimistic as the dual system has not, as yet, been tried by anything in the nature of a serious visitation of infection. Such a test will show how two separate teams, the clinical and preventive, will function to a common end—that of safeguarding the public health—and whether the new system is more efficient than the old.

TABLE 11

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1949.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.			Number of Notifications received	Number of Cases in which diagnosis was subsequently corrected	Corrected number of noti- fications	Number admitted to Hospital	Number Died
Small-pox	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria (Including Membranous Croup)	...	...	6	5	1	11§	-
Erysipelas	...	...	23	-	23	4	-
Scarlet Fever	...	...	97	-	97	36	-
Typhus Fever	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	...	...	3	-	3	5†	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	28	-	28	1	-
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	2	-	2	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	13	-	13	2	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	62	-	62	103*	43*
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	12	-	12	15*	9*
Polio-myelitis...	...	...	10	1	9	10†	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	...	...	1	-	1	1	-
Malaria	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)	...	...	100	-	100	-	-
Diarrhoea	...	...	9	-	9	1	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	232	-	232	17	-
Measles	...	...	1207	-	1207	15	1
Perinphigus Neonatorum	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
			1805	6	1799	223	60

\* These figures include a number of cases notified during previous years.  
§ Includes 5 cases admitted as ? Diphtheria.  
† Includes 2 cases admitted as ? Enteric.  
‡ Includes one case which proved not to be suffering from Polio-myelitis.

TABLE 12.

SHEWING NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
NOTIFIED FROM 1938 TO 1949.

DISEASE.	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup) ...	172	95	65	66	82	69	29	32	28	19	17	6
Erysipelas ...	17	34	24	26	18	21	10	18	10	7	12	23
Scarlet Fever ...	235	192	92	98	254	317	330	399	120	159	213	27
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	10	7	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	24	23	12	23	19	23	29	22	33	64	48	28
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	6	7	25	35	20	13	4	10	5	6	5	2
Poliomyelitis ...	2	1	8	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	10
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	100	88	91	89	109	99	83	84	88	97	74	62
Other forms of Tuberculosis	38	31	24	26	32	25	9	26	22	25	34	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	14	6	14	13	15	15	23	28	23	14	13
*Measles ...	...	107	1367	992	804	144	1220	306	596	584	779	1207
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	15	2	41	2	64	78	59	16	4	8	1
Malaria ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	166	215	186	137	117	147	49	76	72	82	108	100
†Diarrhoea...	2	3	...	5	1	..	...	1	...	6	11	9
*Whooping Cough ...	...	142	412	249	147	218	132	93	125	52	236	232
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>2324</b>	<b>1802</b>	<b>1619</b>	<b>1159</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>1146</b>	<b>1231</b>	<b>1562</b>	<b>1805</b>

\* Notifiable from 1939    † Notifiable from July 1st to October 31st.



*PART V*

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**National Health Service Act.**



## SECTION 22. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

There have been no advances of note in this service and the only extension has been the opening of an additional child welfare centre at the Wescoe Memorial Hall, in order to relieve the congestion at the Hozier Street Clinic and serve the new housing estate in the Audley district. This centre is well attended and has achieved its objects.

Work on the five additional **Nurseries** in Stancliffe Street, Lincoln Street, Albion Street, Little Harwood and Gladstone Street has made steady but slow progress. It is anticipated that they will all be opened during the financial year 1950-51.

For the past three or four years our nurseries have been little inconvenienced by the spread of infection although, as is to be expected in communities of susceptible infants, circumscribed outbreaks of measles, chicken pox, Sonne dysentery, etc., have occurred.

None of these outbreaks have interfered to any marked extent with nursery routine, due to the vigilance of the staff. In view of this experience I now regard statements such as nurseries being "hotbeds of infections" as alarmist, although they may well be so unless the staff are "kept on their toes."

During the early days of wartime nurseries, housed as they were in quickly adapted premises, with a constantly changing staff (often of inferior calibre) and at a time when those responsible for their over-all supervision were overwhelmed with Civil Defence duties and a daily spate of emergency legislation and other Defence literature, infection was a serious and ever present problem.

A code of procedure gradually evolved as a result of our unhappy experience and was followed by a remarkably low incidence of infection. I do not speak of cause and effect. That might be tempting providence!

Amongst various steps taken the following merit note :—

(1) A Health Visitor was appointed as Superintendent Matron. She visits our nurseries frequently, at irregular times and spends the greater part of her day in the nurseries and not at the office, and keeps a very close watch on general routine, training, etc.



(2) Each child is inspected by the Matron or Deputy Matron on arriving at the Nursery in the morning.

This job, all-essential for the prompt recognition of suspect cases of infection, and never entrusted to junior members of the staff, we now regard as one of paramount importance.

(3) Frequent visits by a Senior Medical Officer of the Department who pays particular attention to general hygiene, cleanliness, food storage and preparation, milk room, laundering, etc.

(4) Close attention to the personal hygiene, tidiness, and deportment of the junior staff who are encouraged to take pride in their appearance and "turn out." This, together with the provision of a good standard of table and sitting-room amenities, has a "refining" and unobtrusive disciplinary influence upon the staff which leads them to pay attention to the cleanliness of their charges, of the nursery premises (including bathroom and toilets) and to appreciate the importance of their work.

(5) Many Medical Officers of Health feel that the training courses for student nurses over-emphasize the educational aspects of the work at the expense of the "nursing side." This overemphasis should be corrected. Steps have accordingly been taken to familiarise the staff with the normal and abnormal stool, the early signs of infection, the appropriate preventive measures and the importance of the physical well-being of their charges.

To this end they are given frequent word of mouth instruction, attend the routine medical inspections, diphtheria immunisation and whooping cough sessions held at the nurseries and accompany the children on their visits to the ultra-violet light, dental, orthoptic and remedial exercises clinics.

(6) Each member of the staff has a clearly defined daily list of duties and is held responsible for their efficient performance.

The importance of these duties is carefully explained. This creates an intelligent appreciation both of the need for careful performance of seemingly trivial tasks and a sense of responsibility.

The following table gives particulars of the Day Nursery accommodation in the Borough, together with the number of children on the register and attendances during 1949.

TABLE 13

	St. Alban's Place	Holden House	Intack	Total
Number of Approved places—				
0—2 years ... ..	20	7	...	27
2—5 years ... ..	40	24	40	104
	60	31	40	131
Number of Children on the Register at end of year—				
0—2 years ... ..	9	6	...	15
2—5 years ... ..	46	22	40	108
	55	28	40	123
Total Attendances during the year—				
0—2 years ... ..	2917	1400	...	4317
2—5 years ... ..	9139	3702	6192	19033
	12056	5102	6192	23350

**Paediatrics.** An obvious deficiency in the Child Health Scheme is the absence of adequate paediatric arrangements both as regards specialist opinion and of in-patient accommodation specially designed for the reception of sick children. Blackburn is not alone in these shortcomings which, in fact, are suffered by the majority of similar areas.

The Local Hospital Management Committee have taken steps to suitably adapt the children's ward at the Royal Infirmary, an easier matter than securing the services of a paediatrician who to be of ready help, should reside in the area which he serves and be available for Hospital and Local Authority purposes.

**Ante-Natal Clinics.** The Ante-Natal Clinic arrangements have functioned well and are fully complete. The Blood of all patients is Rh and Kahn tested followed, if necessary, by a Wasserman, a haemoglobin estimation is done and, at the discretion of the pathologist, a blood count also. All patients are weighed each time they attend the Clinic. Facilities at the Health Office for Ultra Violet Light and 'relaxation class' treatment of expectant mothers are widely used and greatly appreciated by the recipients.

There is a close association between this section and the consultant services provided through the Hospital Authority.

Appended are particulars of attendances at the Ante-natal Clinics :--

**TABLE 14.**

	Public Health Department	Municipal Midwifery Service	TOTAL
<i>By Medical Officers—</i>			
No. of sessions .....	48	20	68
No. of patients attended.....	595	242	837
No. of attendances .....	1774	282	2056
<i>By Midwives—</i>			
No. of sessions .....	—	221	221
No. of patients attended.....	—	649	649
No. of attendances .....	—	3505	3505

The following table shows the results of 531 specimens submitted to the Rh Factor and Kahn Test.

**TABLE 15.**

WOMEN					MEN (Husbands of Patients)	
VICTORIA STREET :				Rh.	Kahn	
Positive	...	...	...	336	2	34
Negative	...	...	...	116	456	6
Genotype	...	...	...	6	—	40
				—	—	—
				458	458	40
				—	—	—
MIDWIFERY SERVICES :						
Positive	...	...	...	23		
Negative	...	...	...	10		
				—	—	—
				491	458	40
				—	—	—

The area is now well served as regards specialist obstetrics, two consultant obstetricians and two registrars being available.

The special medical clinic (details of which are given below) for expectant mothers presenting non-obstetric abnormality, held fortnightly at the Health Department by Dr. McAdam, has again served a useful purpose.

I am indebted to Dr. McAdam, Physician-in-Charge, for the appended report upon the clinic.

Total number of sessions held to December 31st, 1949—

Total number of new patients seen	...	...	78
Attendances	...	...	120

The diagnoses arrived at were as follows :—

Normal heart	...	...	...	...	...	22
Coarctation of Aorta	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aortic stenosis and Incompetence	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mitral stenosis	...	...	...	...	...	11
Roger's disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Patent inter-atrial septum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hypertension with Mitral Stenosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pyelonephritis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sinus arrhythmia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Physiological 3rd sound	...	...	...	...	...	5
Aortic incompetence	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-acute stenosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	6
Orthostatic Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	1
Functional systolic murmur	...	...	...	...	...	26

Sterilization was advised and carried out upon certain patients.

The following additional investigations were performed :—

E.C.G.	...	...	...	...	...	9
Blood count	...	...	...	...	...	6
Urine analysis	...	...	...	...	...	2
X-ray heart	...	...	...	...	...	11
Blood Urea	...	...	...	...	...	1

One patient suffering from sub-aortic stenosis was admitted some weeks before term because of the development of cardiac failure. After showing some sign of improvement the patient unfortunately went into labour and died suddenly before birth of the foetus. This is the only fatality that has occurred since the institution of the clinic.

A. L. McADAM.

### Post-Natal Clinic.

Number of Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	50
Number of Attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	46
Number of Individuals	...	...	...	...	...	19
Number of abnormal cases	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of cases in which no abnormality was found	...	..	...	...	...	8

Particulars of Abnormal Cases are set out below :

Prolapse of uterus	...	...	...	...	...	3
Vaginal discharges	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erosion of cervix	...	...	...	...	...	6

**Relaxation Classes.** This service, started in 1948, continued during the year under review, with increasing attendances.

Expectant mothers start to attend the classes at about the fifth month and continue until a fortnight before confinement is due ; all cases also receive a course of Sunlight Treatment.

The classes have been eagerly attended and there is no doubt that the patients derive great benefit from the exercises.

Number of patients attending during 1949	...	...	316
Number of attendances	...	...	3169

**Ultra Violet Light Clinic.** Three hundred and sixteen Maternity and Child Welfare cases attended the Ultra Violet Light Clinic which is conducted at the Health Department. They received a total of 2,027 exposures.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.** Twenty-eight cases, none of which terminated fatally, were notified during the year. Of these, sixteen were Borough cases.

## NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

		<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>
Doctors	...	2	—	2
Midwives	...	1120	19	1139
Parents and others	...	1124	62	1186
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	2246	81	2327



**Still Births.** The number of still births registered during the year and allocated to the Borough was 54.

The appended Table gives particulars as to the possible and probable causes of Blackburn cases :—

<i>Cause.</i>						<i>No. of Still Births</i>
1.	Placenta Praevia	...	...	...	...	1
2.	Toxaemias of Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	10
3.	Maternal Diseases—					
	(a) Rh Factor	...	...	...	...	1
	(b) Debility	...	...	...	...	3
(4).	Foetal states (excluding Syphilis)—					
	(a) Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	1
	(b) Knotted Cord	...	...	...	...	1
	(c) Twins	...	...	...	...	4
	(d) Anencephalic	...	...	...	...	4
	(e) Prolapsed Cord	...	...	...	...	1
5.	Prematurity	...	...	...	...	5
6.	Born before arrival of midwife	...	...	...	...	1
7.	Breech Presentation	...	...	...	...	5
8.	Post Mature	...	...	...	...	1
9.	Accidental Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	2
10.	Surgical Induction	...	...	...	...	1
11.	Hypertension	...	...	...	...	1
12.	Unascertained	...	...	...	...	12
TOTAL						54

**Maternal Mortality.** There were four maternal deaths during the year, which figure represents a maternal mortality rate of 2·3 per 1,000 births. Causes of death are set out below :—

- (1) “ Heart Failure, ulcerative sub-acute bacterial endocarditis.”
- (2) “ Pulmonary Embolism, due to Femoral Venous Thrombosis following Caesarean Section.”
- (3) “ Heart Failure.”

This patient had an uneventful confinement, seemed perfectly well but died suddenly whilst having lunch twelve hours after delivery. Her only ante-natal complaint was of varicose veins, a condition which would have justified a diagnosis of pulmonary embolism.

Post mortem examination did not sustain this opinion nor did it find any cause of death.



- (4) "Acute pulmonary oedema ; obstetric shock ; ante and post partem haemorrhage."

This patient received every ante-natal care and attention during and after confinement from the consultant obstetrician.

I do not consider that any of the above deaths were preventable.

**Neo-Natal Deaths.**—During the year 48 infants died within one month of birth. 12 of the deaths were ascribed to foetal states, 18 to prematurity, and the remaining 18 to post-natal causes.

**Premature Births.**—147 premature infants were born during 1949 to mothers whose homes are in the borough. \* 129 were alive at the end of the year.

CAUSES OF PREMATUREITY :

Twin Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	25
General Debility of mother	...	...	...	...	15
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
Anencephalic	...	...	...	...	1
Toxaemia of mother	...	...	...	...	10
Placenta Praevia	...	...	...	...	1
Accident to Mother	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Hip of Mother	...	...	...	...	1
Anaemia of Mother	...	...	...	...	1
Measles of Mother at 7th month	...	...	...	...	1
Not known	...	...	...	...	89

Prematures born in hospital are there retained until their physical condition is such that the mother, with the assistance of the Health Visitors and other resources of the Health Department, might reasonably be expected to rear the children at home.

Special oversight of premature children, who are nursed at home, is exercised by the health visiting staff. Electric blankets, hot water bottles, additional clothing, etc., are available as required.

Two of the Health Visitors attended a course in the care of premature babies at Sorrento House, Birmingham. Their experience will usefully supplement other facilities provided by the Authority for the domiciliary care of premature babies.

**Infantile Mortality.**—During the year there were 77 deaths of infants. This figure corresponds to an infantile mortality rate of 46·5 per 1,000 live births registered, compared with 41·0 in 1947 and 36·8 in 1948.

Of the deaths registered 70 were of legitimate and seven of illegitimate children. The rate of infantile mortality amongst legitimate infants was 44·5 per 1,000 legitimate births registered, and amongst illegitimate children 85·3 per 1,000 illegitimate births registered.

Of the deaths certified 48, or 62·3%, occurred within the first month of life. The more important causes of these deaths were as follows :—

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>						
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Congenital defect	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

There were sixteen deaths in children aged between one and five years. The largest single cause of death was under the heading “Accidental,” in which group five deaths occurred.

	1949
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	1
Infectious Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	1
Digestive System Diseases	—
Bronchiectasis	1
Toxaemia	1
Accidental Deaths	5
Convulsions	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1
Peritonitis	2
All other causes	2
	<hr/> 16 <hr/>

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.** Thirteen cases were notified during the year. In two cases the confinements had taken place at home, and eleven in Institutions.

In nine cases vision was unimpaired, whilst the other four cases removed from the district.

**Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.** There are ten Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Borough: Princes Street, Russell Street, Kendal Street, Griffin Parochial Hall, Bentham Street, Cornelian Street, Hozier Street, Lower Darwen, Newton Street and Church of the Saviour, Longshaw. Two sessions are held each week at Hozier Street, Kendal Street and Princes Street. The Lower Darwen Clinic is held once each fortnight.

In the following Table it will be noted that the attendances numbered 38,226 compared with 43,205 in 1948. This reduction in attendances is largely attributable to the decrease in the number of births during the year.

**TABLE 16**

	Princes Street	Hozier Street (2 sessions weekly)	Russell Street	Kendal Street (2 sessions weekly)	Griffin	Cornelian Street	Bentham Street	Lower Darwen	Longshaw	Newton Street	TOTAL
<b>INFANTS—</b>											
New cases under 1 year	203	236	96	229	115	111	69	42	85	45	1231
No. of re-attendances	4812	4698	1898	4144	2363	2639	1608	447	1461	617	24687
New cases over 1 year	19	31	6	20	2	22	1	4	13	17	135
No. of re-attendances	2861	1965	1302	1296	1118	1136	755	405	564	265	11667
Attendances of Infants	7895	6930	3302	5689	3598	3908	2433	898	2123	944	37720
Consultations with Doctor .....	1521	1280	559	1250	579	591	528	190	405	164	7067
<b>EXPECTANT MOTHERS</b>											
No. of new cases .....	59	10	6	12	10	24	8	2	5	3	139
No. of re-attendances	213	31	7	7	50	19	25	2	13	—	367
Total Attendances of Expectant Mothers	272	41	13	19	60	43	33	4	18	3	506
Total Attendances .....	8167	6971	3315	5708	3658	3951	2466	902	2141	947	38226
Average Attendance of infants per session.....	82	80	67	59	72	83	51	39	42	57	*825

\* Total average attendance each week at all Centres.

Of the live births notified during the year 1,231 or 74·3% attended the Infantile Consultation Centres.

**Dental Treatment.** Ninety-nine dental sessions were devoted to expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children.

There were 549 attendances and 368 treatments, particulars of which are set out below.

The expectant and nursing mothers who attended the Dental Clinics and needed dentures were referred to private practitioners under the National Health Insurance after first receiving all necessary treatment at the clinic.

#### MATERNITY CASES.

Number of Sessions held	...	...	...	...	78
Number of patients treated	...	...	...	...	221
Permanent teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	278
Permanent teeth filled	...	...	...	...	79
Other operations (Dressings, etc.)	...	...	...	...	43
General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	59
Number of cases referred for dentures...	...	...	...	...	12

#### CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Number of Sessions held	...	...	...	...	21
Number of invitations for Inspection	...	...	...	...	678
Number of invitations accepted	...	...	...	...	208
Number of cases treated	...	...	...	...	147
Temporary teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	229
Temporary teeth filled	...	...	...	...	48
Other operations (dressings, etc.)	...	...	...	...	16
General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	48

#### DAY NURSERY WORK.

Children inspected	...	...	...	...	102
Children referred for treatment	...	...	...	...	16
Children treated	...	...	...	...	14

TABLE 17

FEEDING OF INFANTS UP TO SIX MONTHS OF AGE—

Condition at end of 6 months	Number of infants investigated	Breast fed entirely	BREAST FEEDING ALONE UP TO END OF						BREAST FEEDING JOINTLY WITH ARTIFICIAL UP TO END OF						Artificial fed entirely	Not fed
			3 weeks	1st month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month	1st month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month	6th month		
Satisfactory .....	1424	242	62	102	102	90	70	92	38	45	41	27	15	8	459	—
Fairly Satisfactory	80	5	5	7	4	8	5	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	34	—
Unsatisfactory ...	18	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Dead .....	55	5	2	4	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	18	21
	1577	252	71	114	107	98	76	94	43	53	41	27	15	8	526	21



**Care of Illegitimate Children.**—No direct provision is made by the Corporation for the care of illegitimate children or unmarried mothers. A grant is however, made to the Blackburn Diocesan Moral Welfare Council for this work, and the Health Department have maintained a close co-operation with the Authorities of Viewfield Hostel which, up to 31st August, 1946, was provided and maintained by the Diocesan Council for this purpose.

In 1946 the Diocesan Council decided that Viewfield was no longer suitable or adequate and ceased to use the premises as a Hostel on the 31st August of that year. They have since sold these premises and purchased more suitable premises which are situated in the Administrative County area and which were expected to be ready for occupation during 1947. Due to the shortage of labour and materials, the adaptation has not yet been completed.

## SECTION 23. MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

During the year the domiciliary midwifery service worked well and in close association both with the specialist services provided by the Local Hospital Management Committee and with the ancillary services (domestic help, health visiting, etc.), available through the Health Department.

33 full time domiciliary midwives are employed for the purposes of the National Health Service Act, and attended a total of 672 births of which 410 received gas/air analgesia.

Twenty-seven members of the staff are now trained in this form of treatment and fifteen sets of analgesia apparatus are available for their use. Transport of staff and equipment (either by means of cars provided by the Nursing Association or by an immediate "on-call" day and night taxi service) are fully adequate.

During the year the domiciliary midwives attended a total of 483 and 236 cases as midwives and maternity nurses respectively and paid 19,765 visits in connection therewith.

One hundred and fifty medical aid forms were received during the year.



## SECTION 24. HEALTH VISITING.

The Health visitor Bursary Scheme described in last year's report resulted in an intake of four new health visitors. As the absorption of additional students who began their course of training in September will further improve the position the health visiting and school nursing services will be partially merged early in 1950.

This merger will lead to economy of effort, secure continuity of supervision and add to the interest of those engaged in the joint task. It also has the administrative advantage of rendering the service more flexible and closely co-ordinated than has been possible hitherto.

Particulars of the Health Visitors work is set out below in Tables 18 and 19.

### TABLE 18.

#### CLINIC SESSIONS ATTENDED.

	<i>Senior Health Visitor</i>	<i>Dist. I.</i>	<i>Dist. II.</i>	<i>Dist. III.</i>	<i>Dist. IV.</i>	<i>Dist. V.</i>	<i>Dist. VI.</i>	<i>Dist. VII.</i>	<i>Dist. VIII.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics ...	...	40	88	44	86	108	96	79	76	617
Ante-Natal Clinics ...	170	5	23	3	36	32	19	39	25	352
Special V.D. Clinics ...	87	...	...	...	...	9	18	28	56	198
Other Clinics ...	43	1	...	...	2	1	4	...	4	55
TOTALS ...	300	46	111	47	124	150	137	146	161	1222
Total Houses visited...	...	1306	3388	1891	2579	2606	2391	2448	2987	19596
Total Persons visited	...	1316	3112	2012	2960	2928	2944	2646	2604	20522

TABLE 19.

	<i>Senior Health Visitor</i>	<i>Dist. I.</i>	<i>Dist. II.</i>	<i>Dist. III.</i>	<i>Dist. IV.</i>	<i>Dist. V.</i>	<i>Dist. VI.</i>	<i>Dist. VII.</i>	<i>Dist. VIII.</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Visits to Expectant Mothers—										
First Visits ... ..	1	33	40	17	45	39	75	33	18	301
Re-visits ... ..	...	1	12	16	8	1	5	2	3	48
Infants under 1 year—										
First Visits ... ..	16	79	274	158	136	241	235	255	280	1674
Re-visits ... ..	25	257	814	284	884	454	598	538	548	4402
Infants aged 1 year ...	16	297	748	467	590	510	523	368	44	4183
Children 2—5 years ...	35	396	760	647	1155	1155	862	791	700	6501
Ophthalmia- Neonatorum—										
First Visits ... ..	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	7
Re-visits ... ..	...	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	8
Diarrhoea—										
First Vists ... ..	...	...	2	13	...	1	2	...	...	18
Re-visits ... ..	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	5
Still Births ... ..	1	3	2	9	7	8	11	3	5	49
Doctors' Accounts ...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	85
Minor Infectious Diseases ... ..	9	69	420	100	204	272	223	378	382	2057
Puerperal Fever Visits	...	...	1	2	...	4	2	...	...	9
Houses where deaths of infants occurred ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	4	1	15
Miscellaneous Visits ...	23	96	87	22	32	9	220	5	64	558
TOTALS ... ..	126	1233	3162	1742	3155	2698	2762	2377	2665	19920

Owing to the shortage of permanent Health Visitors in the earlier part of the year, much work was performed by the existing staff in districts other than their own.

Consequently, the above table does not necessarily show the actual visits paid by permanent and part-time health visitors on each district. The table is based on the weekly return of work performed by the Health Visitors and analysed according to their original districts.

## SECTION 25. HOME NURSING.

The Home Nursing Service has functioned with an efficiency and enthusiasm which we have now come to regard as a matter of course.

The District Nursing Association Committee, Miss Spokes (the Superintendent) and her staff, have co-operated closely in all respects with the Health Department, have been particularly helpful in their care of the aged sick and have frequently, unasked and as a matter of course, rendered many services well outside the scope of their recognised duties.

At the end of year the Association intimated their intention to terminate their "agency agreement" with the Council on the 5th July, 1950. This decision was prompted solely by the fact that the National Health Service Act has rendered superfluous many of the one-time functions (including the raising of money) of the Association.

This impending "break-up" should not be allowed to pass without appreciative comment. The Blackburn Association enjoy an enviable record and a high place in the Town's esteem. A happy spirit of service has ever been the key note of Committee and nurses alike who have, in consequence, earned the appreciation and gratitude of the many thousands of Blackburnians to whom they ministered.

The Health Committee are fortunate in inheriting such an efficient service, one, in fact, which has long been a model of its kind. It will, I know, be the aim of the Committee to foster the high traditions and ideals characteristic of the work of the Association.

Details of the work done by the District Nurses are set out below :

Total number of visits paid during the year	...	66,029
Number of cases on books at end of 1948	...	312
„ „ „ seen in 1949	...	2,700
„ „ „ on books at end of 1949	...	362

## SECTION 26. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

## (a) Diphtheria.

During the year, 1,273 children under the age of five years and 262 over that age were immunised against diphtheria ; of the foregoing total 276 were treated by general practitioners. In addition, 1,563 children previously immunised, received boosting doses of prophylactic.

The percentage (92·2%) of children over the age of five years protected against diphtheria is satisfactory, that (55·2%), under the age of five years is less so, but as a result of intensified follow-up I anticipate that the year 1950 will see an appreciable increase in the protection rate of children in the latter age group.

TABLE 20.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

TREATMENTS COMPLETED EACH YEAR FROM 1938 TO 1949.

Age in years on 31st December of corresponding year.	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
1	36	3	4	284	543	762	667	930	866	959	1237	1030
2	20	18	6	205	306	187	145	136	108	157	77	78
3	56	31	12	296	330	174	57	76	80	48	48	125
4	99	34	8	418	382	212	101	117	113	150	103	40
5	160	44	2	599	256	215	106	160	106	123	91	24
6	140	47	2	583	168	187	100	130	86	155	77	45
7	161	44	3	503	127	115	78	125	116	117	70	30
8	117	42	2	500	97	128	71	120	85	106	68	20
9	109	20	3	550	87	118	79	113	77	103	77	15
10	84	27	1	484	73	99	71	127	59	89	61	9
11	98	15	1	462	47	58	31	113	57	72	52	32
12	53	1	2	536	26	33	24	159	49	76	9	24
13	66	1	2	399	20	36	33	148	35	58	8	35
14	5	...	...	96	...	11	5	64	8	31	10	24
15+	...	...	...	116	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	4
TOTAL ...	1204	327	48	6031	2462	2335	1571	2518	1845	2248	1988	1535

TABLE 21.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Age.	Number completed in 1949.	Number completed prior to 1949.	Number immunised to end of 1949.	
Under 1	749	---	749	Population 0—4 8358 (55·2%)
1	281	554	835	
2	78	683	761	
3	125	1036	1161	
4	40	1071	1111	
	<hr/> 1273 <hr/>	<hr/> 3344 <hr/>	<hr/> 4617 <hr/>	
		Children 5 to 15.		
5	24	1189	1213	Population 5—15 13,100 (92·2%)
6	45	992	1037	
7	30	1178	1208	
8	20	1136	1156	
9	15	1196	1211	
10	9	1202	1211	
11	32	1271	1303	
12	24	1210	1234	
13	35	1198	1233	
14	28	1246	1274	
	<hr/> 262 <hr/>	<hr/> 11818 <hr/>	<hr/> 12080 <hr/>	
Total ... Ages 1-15	1535	15162	16697	

In addition to the children included in this table, 1,563 children who had been previously immunised received re-inforcing injections.

**(b) Vaccination.**

The arrangements for vaccination have been previously described.

Particulars of vaccinations performed during 1949 together with those for 1948 are set out below :

**TABLE 22.**

AGE GROUP					1948	1949
Under	1 year	...	...	...	173	291
	1	„	...	...	6	3
	2	„	...	...	3	2
	3	„	...	...	2	2
	4	„	...	...	—	3
	5 to 14	„	...	...	—	12
	15 and over	...	...	...	271	115
	Prior to July 5th, 1948	...			255	—
TOTAL					710	428

Of the above vaccinations 225 were done by private practitioners and 203 at Local Authority Clinics.

**SECTION 27. AMBULANCE SERVICE.**

Particulars of mileage run and journeys made show that the ambulance service has been fully, and sometimes unnecessarily, extended during the year, due to abuse by users of a free service, especially so during the first six or nine months working.

To give only two examples. A case occurred recently where a patient returning from treatment to his home asked to be dropped at a Cinema.

On another occasion the ambulance personnel, calling at an address to take a woman to a convalescent home in Blackpool were told she had gone for a walk and were asked to return later. This lady made the journey later in the day and “under her own steam.” Instances such as these, though not frequent, are thoughtless, selfish and wasteful, and are firmly discouraged.



The most frequent complaint against the service, particularly during the early part of the year, was the time lag which sometimes occurred in the removal of cases home on their discharge from hospital. A working schedule since drawn up to reduce waiting to the minimum works well although it occasionally breaks down when ambulances detailed for hospital discharge duty have to be diverted to matters of more pressing urgency. One invariably hears of such hitches, but on the rarest occasions only of a series of extra borough runs effected with clock-work precision by a keen and efficient ambulance staff.

The type of ambulance used locally is satisfactory for the bulk of the work which the Authority undertakes although a heavier and specially designed vehicle would be better for long distance runs or the transport of really ill persons. Only sick persons who have experienced a long journey in an ambulance fitted to a chassis not specially designed for the purpose know the acute discomfort thereby entailed.

The ambulances are housed at the Addison Street Depot under conditions which are not ideal for the purpose and fresh premises are being sought. These are hard to come by as an ambulance depot should not only be capable of housing vehicles and personnel, of providing facilities for car washing and day to day maintenance, but should also be sited in a reasonably central position and within easy access of the main roads.

At the end of the year eleven vehicles were available. They made 20,740 journeys, carried 21,015 patients, and covered 123,416 miles in so doing.

Of journeys made, 2,378 were in respect of accident or emergency cases.

**TABLE 23.**

	No. of vehicles at end of year.	Total No. of calls.	Total No. of patients carried.	No. of Emergency Calls.	Mileage
Directly Provided Service :					
Ambulances .....	11	20266	20455	2376	107382
Cars .....	—	81	168	—	1368
Supplementary Services : *					
Ambulances .....	—	—	—	—	—
Cars .....	—	393	392	2	14666
		20740	21015	2378	123416

NOTE : \* The Supplementary Services are in respect of vehicles supplied through the Motor Vehicles Service Station.

## **SECTION 28. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS. CARE AND AFTER CARE.**

### **(1) Loan of Equipment.**

An initial supply of equipment has been obtained to the value of £150 and articles are loaned out on a sliding scale of charges.

In addition to the official arrangements for the loan of appliances many such articles are available through the Personal Service League to whom I am indebted for their ready help.

### **(2) Convalescent Treatment.**

During the year 28 persons have had a total of 60 weeks convalescent treatment through the Councils scheme at a gross cost of £153 4s. 0d. of which amount £31 5s. 4d. was recovered.

This facility, unless closely watched, may well be abused. For this reason it should be made available only to those who need a recuperative rest to enable their early return to useful employment, or to mothers worn out as a result of their family ties. It is not intended as a means of giving an extra subsidised holiday to those who feel "debilitated" or "run down" after some such minor, though uncomfortable affliction as a cold or a touch of rheumatism.

### **(4) Provision of Meals in the Home.**

This scheme was not implemented during the year under review, but will operate when an organiser, appointed in December, begins duty.

### **(5) After Care and Prevention of Tuberculosis.**

The arrangements, as set out in the Annual Report for 1948, have worked well. The relationship and liaison between the Chest Physician and this Department are most cordial and result in full preventive and after care measures.

The Council's proposals for the prevention of tuberculosis have been amended to include the provision of B.C.G. vaccination.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of domiciliary diversional therapy for selected cases of tuberculous patients incapable of gainful occupation.

# TUBERCULOSIS.

## TABLE 24.

RETURN FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

CLINIC WORK PERFORMED AT THE DISPENSARY.

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Totals		Grand Totals
	M	W	Ch.	M	W	Ch.	M	W	
A. (1) Number of notified cases of Tb. on clinic registers on 1st JANUARY, 1949 ...	221	133	14	24	25	44	245	158	461
(2) Transfers from clinics under other H.M.C.'s or B.G.'s during the year ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
(3) Cases lost sight of which returned to clinic during the year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Number of New Cases diagnosed as tuberculous during the year—Tb. MINUS ...	10	14	3	—	—	—	10	14	27
Tb. PLUS ...	12	8	—	3	4	2	15	12	29
C. Number of cases in A and B written off clinic registers during the year :—	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
(1) Recovered ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Died (all causes) ...	17	7	1	1	1	—	18	8	27
(3) Removed to other H.M.C. or B.G. clinics ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
(4) Other reasons ...	5	2	—	—	—	2	5	2	9
D. (1) Number of notified cases of Tb. on clinic registers on 31st DECEMBER, 1949 ...	219	144	16	26	28	44	245	172	477
(2) Number of above known to have had positive sputum within preceding six months ...	8	4	—	—	—	—	8	4	12
E. Number of CONTACTS first examined during the year—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Diagnosed as tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Not tuberculous ...	22	27	35	—	—	—	22	27	84
(3) Not determined (as at 31st December, 1949) ...	1	3	5	—	—	—	1	3	9
F. NUMBER OF PATIENTS ON CLINIC REGISTERS AWAITING ADMISSION TO Tb. INSTITUTION ...	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	3	5

#### (6) Welfare of the Aged Sick.

This is a major problem which will worsen (due to the increasing proportion of elderly persons in the population) unless hospital beds become more plentiful than they are now.

The Health Department provides domiciliary nursing, domestic helps, and nursing equipment which are available for, *inter alia*, the aged sick. These provisions are of help and are greatly appreciated, but they only touch the fringe of a sad and urgent situation.

There are in the Borough many aged persons, bed ridden and living alone who should be in hospital but who, unless "urgent priorities", have to take their place upon a long waiting list.

In the days when hospital accommodation was more generous than it now is, beds were usually forthcoming immediately on, or shortly after, demand and the only difficulty then experienced was to effect the removal of the odd case who declined the provision offered. Under such circumstances removal could be enforced by means of a Justice's Order pursuant to section 76 of the Blackburn Corporation Act, 1929, now superseded by Section 47 of the National Health Service Act, 1947.

No action has been taken under the latter provision for the following reasons : (a) practically without exception, all the cases needing admission to hospital are anxious to be admitted ; (b) it would be impossible for the hospital authority to arrange admission more speedily than is now done, and (c) officials of the hospital authority work in close relationship with this department and, whenever possible, "stretch a point" to secure admission of such aged sick persons whom we classify as priorities.

In view of their helpful attitude I am most hesitant to invoke the aid of Section 47.

#### (7) Co-ordination of Care and After Care Arrangements.

Various organisations, voluntary and statutory, are concerned with care, after-care and welfare arrangements.

Two Corporation Departments, namely the Health and Welfare Services Departments are empowered, or required, by the appropriate Acts to deal with various types of infirmity or sickness. Each of these departments passes on to the other particulars of cases suitable to be dealt with under the National Health Service Act or the National Assistance Act as the case may be.



The Local Hospital Management Committee also comes into the picture and posts the Health Department with details of cases during or following hospital treatment and who should have supplementary assistance under the Local Health Authority Scheme.

Voluntary organisations actively concerned with Section 28 work include the District Nursing Association and Personal Service League. They provide both much information and material assistance in our "Care and After-Care" work.

Although local arrangements under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act are fairly well "tied-up" it would be idle to say either that they were water-tight or worked without overlapping. Some degree of overlapping is almost inevitable where closely similar services are administered by different organisations each keen on, or even jealous of, their respective jobs. Still, it should be cut to the minimum if our joint efforts are to be best directed and applied where most needed.

With this object in mind, a Liaison Committee at "working level" is being set up and will consist of the Superintendent of the District Nursing Association, the Hospital Group Almoner, the Senior Health Visitor, a senior member of the nursing staff of the two local maternity units, the Domestic Help and Home Meals Organiser, the Welfare Services Visitor, the Mental Health Visitor and the Secretary of the Personal Service League.

Their main task will be to settle day to day working difficulties, to ensure that local resources are used economically and that a close system of mutual aid shall prevail.

Each member of this Committee will learn what her opposite numbers are doing, or are empowered to do, a knowledge which will effect quick working, do away with unhealthy rivalry and promote good team work.

#### **(8) Mental Health.**

The Mental Health Service Sub-Committee consists of five members all of whom are members of the Health Committee.

One is a medical man co-opted on to the latter Committee.

This Sub-Committee has no fixed days or time for meeting and was called on six occasions during 1949.

No medical officers are employed by the Council for the specific purpose of mental health work ; the day to day administration and running of this service is undertaken by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

The administrative staff of the sub-department consists of four duly authorised officers, one of whom acts also as Mental Welfare Officer, and the other, a relief authorised officer, is part time employed on general clerical duties. Two of the authorised officers had long experience of lunacy whilst serving as relieving officers and have since been trained in mental deficiency work. The Mental Welfare Officer (a female) was familiar with both lunacy and mental deficiency before joining the staff.

This sub-department works closely with the mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions receiving Borough patients. There is a free interchange of information between hospital and health department regarding matters of common interest, particularly so that of supervision of patients on trial or on licence. In fact, the association is a most cordial one.

The Mental Welfare Officer attends the special psychiatric clinic which is held every Tuesday at the Royal Infirmary, an arrangement which has certainly helped the Local Authority side of the work and is, I feel, appreciated by the staff responsible for the Clinic.

Both Hospital and Health Authorities are, however, handicapped in their work through the shortage of in-patient facilities. The position is a difficult one particularly so as regards securing the admission of females to Mental Hospitals.

In this connection I would like to express my appreciation of the willing help given by the medical and administrative staffs of the Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Institutions with which we have dealings.

Training of mental defectives is undertaken at the Alma Street Occupation Centre, where good work is being done, under somewhat depressing and unsuitable conditions. More commodious premises are needed, and negotiations are in hand to acquire a building near the centre of the town, pleasantly sited in a medium sized garden and capable of adaptation and extension if necessary.

The staff of the centre consists of a Supervisor, an Assistant Supervisor and a trainee mental health worker (engaged at the end of the year). The latter appointment has already proved its worth.



No arrangements have been instituted for the training of mental health workers.

An important aspect of mental welfare work and one which we should develop is the provision of some form of handicraft training in the homes of defectives unsuitable for admission to the Occupation Centre. Although certain of them will derive little practical benefit from this facility it would afford them an outlet and be relief to their harassed mothers.

TABLE 25.

Statistics. Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930.

	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients known to be in-patients of Mental Hospitals			
on January 1st. ... ..	239	109	348
In-patients Queen's Park Hospital on January 1st. ...	12	9	21
Observation cases admitted under Section 20 and 21 ...	73	63	136
Observation cases—			
Discharged not certifiable ... ..	21	39	60
Deceased whilst under observation ... ..	8	7	15
Cases admitted to Mental Hospitals—			
(a) Section 16 ... ..	44	17	61
(b) Voluntary ... ..	18	10	28
(c) Temporary ... ..	6	—	6
Voluntary cases admitted to Mental Hospitals by			
private arrangement ... ..	20	16	36
Discharged from Mental Hospitals ... ..	80	21	101
Deceased in Mental Hospitals ... ..	10	8	18
Cases investigated as Mental Illness but removed as			
sick persons ... ..	17	—	17
Visits up to Decembor 31st, 1949			
Social History of Patient in Mental Hospital ...	16	36	42
Visits to Patients in connocation with „ After Care ”...	38	116	144
Visits to Reported Cases before removals to Mental			
Hospital ... ..	83	132	215
Visits to Cases other than of Mental Illness ... ..	30	49	79

TABLE 26.

## REMOVALS BY AUTHORISED OFFICERS.

HOSPITAL.	Section 20 3-day order		Section 21 14-day order		Section 16 Certified cases		Voluntary patients		Temporary patients		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Queen's Park Blackburn ...	52	49	9	16	4	10	2	—	—	—	67	75
Rossendale General ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whittingham ...	—	2	2	—	9	7	22	31	—	3	33	43
Lancaster ...	—	—	—	—	1	22	—	7	—	2	1	31
Prestwich ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	1
Rainhill ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Winnick ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Burnley General	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	8
Cheadle Royal	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL ...	52	56	11	17	17	44	26	38	—	6	106	161

Included in the above are 36 Voluntary Patients (16 males, 20 females)  
admitted to Hospital direct.

\* Private Class.

TABLE 27.

**Mental Defectiveness.****ASCERTAINMENT :**

The majority of cases are brought to notice by the Education Department after examination by the School Medical Officers.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3) ..... ..	4	5	9
Cases reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 (5) ..... ..	5	6	11
Cases reported by other Local Authorities ..... ..	—	—	—
Cases ascertained from other sources ..... ..	7	5	12
Total number of cases reported ..... ..	16	16	32

**DISPOSAL OF CASES REPORTED :—**

Admitted to Institution..... ..	2	—	2
Placed under Guardianship ..... ..	—	—	—
Taken to “ Place of Safety ” ..... ..	—	—	—
Placed under Statutory Supervision ..... ..	11	14	25
Placed under Voluntary Supervision ..... ..	3	2	5
Awaiting Institutional Treatment ..... ..	4	4	8

**Institutional Treatment of Mental Defectives.**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients known to be in Institutions on December 31st, 1949 ..... ..	74	57	131
Patients admitted to Institutions in 1949 ..... ..	2	—	2
Patients known to have died in Institutions ..... ..	—	—	—
Patients discharged from Institutions ..... ..	—	1	1

TABLE 28.

**Mental Defectives under care at home on 31st December, 1949.**

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under Guardianship .....	2	3	5
In " places of safety " .....	—	—	—
Under Statutory Supervision .....	41	38	79
Under Voluntary Supervision .....	11	11	22

**Visits paid by Mental Welfare Workers to Mental Defectives :**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
To Cases under Guardianship .....	9	15	24
Statutory Supervision .....	161	111	272
Voluntary Supervision .....	23	26	49
on licence from Institutions .....	19	15	34
To obtain histories of cases in Institutions .....	10	7	17
To report on home circumstances before grant of short licence .....	32	29	61
To report on home circumstances for Institutions .....	34	25	59
	228	228	516

## SECTION 29. DOMESTIC HELPS.

The domestic help scheme was fully extended during the year and gave a total of  $9,775\frac{3}{4}$  hours to their duties, in attending 92 cases.

There is such a demand for this facility that steps have been taken to increase recruitment and provide training in simple cookery, sick room hygiene, laundry work, etc., for entrants into the service.

Experience has shown the need of an organiser to develop the scheme on systematic lines and to exercise a close oversight of the arrangements. Hitherto supervision, recruitment and allocation of the helps has been the responsibility of a health visitor charged also with the supervision of the day nursery and the child minders schemes. As this combination of duties was overwhelming the Committee appointed a Domestic Help Organiser in December. She will take over in January, 1950, and be also responsible for the Home Meals Service and the integration of the Domestic Help and Home Meals Schemes with certain of the After-Care arrangements under Section 28 of the Act.

## SECTION 17. BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICE.

The laboratory staff have again been a great help in infectious disease and food examination work.

Their advice is readily proffered and accepted as Doctor's Spink and Lorient are interested in, and conversant with, the "field" and public health sides of their work, particularly so, perhaps, as regards infectious diseases and the part which the handling of certain foodstuffs may play in practical epidemiology.

### TABLE 29

#### Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary.

Specimens of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	521
Specimens of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	897
Swabs for Diphtheriae and Streptococcus Haemolyticus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
Widals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Faeces and rectal swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Cerebro Spinal Fluids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Waters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465
Urines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221
Blood counts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Miscellaneous, other examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122

#### Liverpool University.

Specimens in connection with Rh. Factor Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

#### Edinburgh University.

Aschheim-Zondek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
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**COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKBURN.****National Health Service Act, 1946.****Section 28**

**Proposals for the Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care as approved by the Minister of Health on the 12th April, 1948, and subsequently amended with the approval of the Minister of Health.**

**(A) TUBERCULOSIS**

Arrangements will be made with the Regional Hospital Board for the services of a Specialist Medical Officer and with the Lancashire County Council for the services of a Tuberculosis Health Visitor to be available as required to this Local Health Authority in connection with the care and after-care of the tuberculous.

These officers will visit the patients at their homes in connection with prevention and spread of infection, arrange for the examination of contacts, investigate environmental and economic conditions, and will maintain a close liaison with the Authority's general health visiting service, who will provide or assist the patient to obtain services or articles, *e.g.*, home nursing, nursing requisites, appliances and equipment, etc., in appropriate cases.

Assistance will also be given to enable suitable patients to obtain the benefit of the arrangements made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act. The working of the official scheme will be supplemented where necessary, and close co-operation will be maintained with local industrialists and Trade Union officials and with voluntary organisations.

The Local Health Authority intends to provide for B.C.G. vaccination by and at the instance of a physician with specialist knowledge and experience of tuberculosis, as regards persons to whom it is judged medically expedient, subject to the necessary preliminary tests, to offer such vaccination in view of their known contact with tuberculous infection. Records of B.C.G. vaccinations will be kept in such standard form as may be recommended by the Ministry and information concerning these records will be supplied to the Ministry on request.

**(B) MENTAL ILLNESS OR DEFECTIVENESS**

This Authority have included in their proposals under Circular 100/47. provision for the care and after-care of cases of mental illness or defectiveness by (1) employing a Superintendent Social Worker (jointly with Burnley Local Health Authority) and two Welfare Workers for community care and (2) providing an occupational centre.

The Local Health Authority will make arrangements with the National Association for Mental Health for the rendering of services in connection with the exercise of the care of ex-service personnel and members of the Mercantile Marine discharged from Service Hospitals, who are psychotics and neurotics no longer requiring specialist treatment, and also persons of sub-normal mentality and epileptics not requiring Institutional care.

### **(C) OTHER TYPES OF ILLNESS (OR ILLNESS GENERALLY)**

The Local Health Authority intends to develop arrangements in the light of circumstances and experience, for affording all necessary care and after-care to persons suffering from illness, and will adopt whatever ways and means may be found possible to obtain systematically the requisite information about such persons.

The arrangements in this respect will be such as will not fall to be made by the Authority within the scope of provisions of Part III of the National Assistance Act.

### **VENEREAL DISEASES**

So far as the Authority arranges for the follow-up of patients under treatment for, or known or believed to be suffering from, venereal disease, such arrangements will be carried out in co-operation with the Medical Officers of the treatment centres of the Regional Hospital Board.

### **HEALTH EDUCATION**

The Health Department will continue to make full use of the propaganda material supplied by the National Council for Health Education.

Special campaigns will be conducted from time to time in connection with immunisation against diphtheria and the prevention of venereal diseases. Methods of preventing infectious diseases (particularly those with seasonal incidence) and the facilities offered by the Authority's Maternal and Child Health Service will be constantly brought to the notice of the public.

Lectures will be given by the Medical and Health Visiting Staff, special displays of posters will be arranged on hoardings, public service vehicles, public conveniences, etc., cinematograph films will be shown and advertisements placed in the newspapers and newspaper articles inspired.

Lectures on the Dental Service will also be given by persons competent to undertake this work.

### **(D) PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS**

Nursing equipment and apparatus required by patients who are being confined or nursed at home will be provided and supplied on loan.

A depot will be established from which the articles will be issued by a clerk-storekeeper to be appointed for the purpose, on production of a requisition signed by a doctor, midwife, district nurse, or health visitor.

### **(E) AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE**

This authority will appoint an After-care Committee to deal with the tuberculous, mentally ill and defective, and other cases of sickness in whose case after-care is essential or desirable.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKBURN.

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EDUCATION COMMITTEE

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

UPON THE

## **School Health Service**

**For the Year 1949.**



## Members of the Education Committee

1949-50.

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His Worship the Mayor, Councillor R. H. G. Horne.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
VICTORIA STREET,  
BLACKBURN.

*April, 1950.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my twenty-third Annual Report, the 44th of the series, on the work of the School Health Service during 1949.

The year under review saw no spectacular alterations in the Service ; temporary changes brought about by the National Health Service Act and discussed in my report for 1948, continued throughout the year ; the Speech and Orthoptic Clinics remained closed, although as a result of obtaining an orthoptist in December the latter clinic will re-open early in 1950, after being closed since 1946.

The Blackburn Clinic of the Lancashire County Council's Child Guidance Service was closed during the year, owing to the ill-health of the Psychiatrist, and to date, no successor has been appointed. Although there are not sufficient cases in Blackburn to support a full-time Psychiatrist, the possibility of sharing such an appointment with a neighbouring authority should not be ignored.

The Corporation's bursary system whereby Student Health Visitors are given financial assistance in return for a minimum of eighteen month's service as Health Visitors on satisfactory completion of the Examination is now bearing fruit, and it will shortly be possible to begin the merger of School Nursing and Health Visiting duties, so that most children will be under the care of the same Health Visitor, School Nurse from birth to school leaving age. Since the inception of the National Health Service and the consequent enlargement of the Health Visitors' duties to cover the whole household, it is obviously desirable that one person should be responsible for, and consequently be familiar with, each household on her district.

The shortage of full-time Medical Officers has again necessitated the employment of part-time doctors on a sessional basis, and my thanks go out to Dr's. F. M. Hall, R. M. Galloway and E. M. Parkinson, without whose help the year's Routine Medical Inspection programme would not have been completed.

Once again the loyal and conscientious work of the entire School Health Service staff is worthy of the highest praise, working as they do under increasing difficulty owing to overcrowding. Indeed, without further consulting room facilities, it will be impossible to initiate new or additional clinics, so stretched is the present accommodation.

May I again express my thanks to the members of the Education Committee for the sympathetic consideration and encouragement they have afforded me ?

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. T. THIERENS,

*School Medical Officer.*

## School Clinics.

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NAME	PURPOSE	WHERE HELD	TIMES
Inspection Clinic	Special Examination of Cases Referred by Teachers, School Attendance Officers and School Nurses.	68, Victoria Street	Wednesdays, 2 p.m.; Saturdays, 9-30 a.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic	Prescription of Spectacles	68, Victoria Street	Mondays, 2-15 p.m. Fridays, 2-15 p.m.
Dental Clinic	Dental Treatment	,,	Every week-day by appointment.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Treatment of Minor Diseases of Skin, etc.	68, Victoria Street	Every week-day at 8-45 a.m.
Cleansing Station	Treatment of Scabies and Cleansing of Verminous Cases	Blakey Moor	By appointment
Throat Clinic	Operative Treatment of Ade- noids and Enlarged Tonsils.	Blackburn & East Lancs.R.Infirmary	Arranged as required
,,	,,	Queen's Park Hospital	Arranged as required
Remedial Exercises	Treatment of Deformities.	66, Victoria Street	Every week-day (by appointment)
Diphtheria Im- munisation Clinic	Prevention of Diphtheria	68, Victoria Street	Mondays, 3-45 p.m.
Ultra Violet Light Clinic	Artificial Light Treatment	68, Victoria Street	Every week-day (by appointment)
Consultant Aural Clinic	Treatment of Deafness, etc.	68, Victoria Street	As required.
Orthoptic Clinic	Correction of Strabismus	68, Victoria Street	By appointment
Heart,Rheuma- matism and An- aemia Clinic	Diagnosis and supervision of Cases suffering from Rheuma- tism and Heart defects, and investigation of Anaemia	68, Victoria Street	By appointment.

## Section 1

**CO-ORDINATION.**

The Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer. In consequence there is close co-ordination between the School Health Service and the various branches of the Health Department.

The record cards of children who have attended the Child Welfare Centres are transferred to the School Health records upon the children commencing attendance at a Primary School or Nursery Class.

**SCHOOL HYGIENE**

The School Medical Inspector, on the occasion of each visit to a school, inspects the hygienic conditions of the school and, where defects are discovered, they are notified to the Director of Education in order that they may be remedied.

**STRUCTURAL WORK AND DECORATIONS CARRIED  
OUT IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**

I have to thank the Borough Engineer for the following details of the work carried out during the year :—

The undermentioned Schools were decorated internally during 1949 :—

Accrington Road (both internally and externally).  
 St. Alban's R.C. Higher Grade, Girls and Infants.  
 Mill Hill Council School.  
 St. Andrew's.  
 St. Bartholomew's.  
 Girls' High School (part).  
 Technical College (part).  
 Harrison Gymnasium and Institute.  
 St. Peter's, Byrom Street.  
 St. Hilda's.  
 St. Michael's.  
 St. Peter's R.C., Mill Hill.  
 St. Joseph's.  
 St. Paul's.

New infants' sanitary conveniences have been erected at Moss Street School, and improvements to the sanitary conveniences have been made at Bank Top School, Witton Infants, Audley Range and the Technical College.

## COST OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

for the year 1948-49.

I am indebted to the Borough Treasurer, Mr. N. W. E. Hamm, for the following particulars :—

### EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries .....	8139	7	5
Fees .....	433	13	0
Travelling Expenses .....	69	9	8
Printing, Stationery, etc.....	187	0	10
Drugs, Medical Requisites and Apparatus .....	1074	15	6
Spectacles .....	175	9	5
Rents .....	146	0	0
General Rate .....	33	3	0
National Insurances—Employers' Contributions.....	103	7	6
Fuel, Light and Cleaning.....	115	17	3
Upkeep of Buildings .....	904	17	5
Malt and Oil, Tonics, etc.....	129	11	7
Slipper Baths—School Children .....	71	5	0
Miscellaneous .....	6	10	10

Total Expenditure.....£11590    8    5

### INCOME.

Recovered from—	£	s.	d.
Blackburn Executive Committee, N.H.S.....	265	12	6
Regional Hospital Board .....	71	8	0
Services of Health Department.....	109	1	0
Rent from Sub-letting Clinic.....	30	0	0
Miscellaneous .....	13	0	0

Total Income ..... £489    1    6

EXPENDITURE LESS INCOME.....£11,101    6    11



The rateable value of the Borough on 31st March, 1949, was £746,941. The gross cost of medical inspection and treatment of school children for the year ended 31st March, 1949, was £11,101 compared with £11,076 in the previous year. The Government grant was 60% of the nett expenditure, leaving the nett cost of £4,440 to be borne by the rates.

The cost of the School Medical Service for 1948/49 per child on the school rolls was 16'4 gross and 6'6 nett, and the cost expressed as a penny rate was 3'54d. gross and 1'42d. nett.

### SCHOOL POPULATION

There are 44 Primary and 11 Secondary Schools maintained by the Education Committee in addition to 3 Direct Grant or Independent Schools in the town. There are also 3 Special Schools.

Particulars of attendances at the maintained schools are as follows :—

	No. on Rolls
Primary Schools.....	9488
Secondary Schools.....	6391
Special Schools.....	196
	— — —
Total .....	16075
	— — —

## Section 2.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION.**

Routine medical inspections are carried out in the schools by the Assistant School Medical Officers.

A nurse accompanies the doctor to the inspections, prepares the children for examination, weighs and measures them and tests their vision.

In many schools a room is set apart for the medical inspection and in others, arrangements have been made for the use of adjacent Assembly Halls or Club Rooms.

All pupils attending Primary Schools are offered a full medical inspection on first admission and again during the last year of attendance. Secondary School pupils are offered the inspection during the last year of their attendance.

The routine inspections comprise a thorough investigation of all systems and a careful enquiry into previous medical history. On the occasion of each visit for routine inspection all cases (whether in the Group Examination or not) previously referred for treatment and for observation are seen by the Medical Inspector. Teachers are also invited to produce any child suspected to be suffering from physical or mental defect.

**FINDINGS OF SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.**

The following Tables give full details of the findings at all routine medical inspections carried out during 1949 and comparisons are made with previous years.

**NUMBER OF ROUTINE INSPECTIONS, 1943 to 1949***Table 1*

Code Group	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Entrants .....	1652	1458	1727	1599	894	1500	1104
Intermediates .....	1250	1097	1023	1065	—	—	
Leavers.....	841	399	702	507	915	912	
Total.....	3743	2954	3452	3171	1809	2412	2044

## ATTENDANCES OF PARENTS AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Table 2

	No. Ex'd.	Parents Present	Percent Parents Attend- ances.	Boys	Girls
Entrants .....	1652	1415	85.6	841	811
Intermediates .....	1250	466	37.3	584	666
Leavers .....	841	30	3.6	389	452
Total .....	3743	1911	51.1	1814	1929

Table 3

## UNCLEANLINESS

Groups	Condition of head					Condition of Body				1948 %age clean	
	Clean	Dirty	Nits	Pedi- culi	%age clean	Clean	Dirty	Flea- bitten	%age clean	Head	Body
Entrants :—											
Boys .....	834	—	4	3	99.1	840	1	—	99.9	97.6	99.7
Girls .....	791	—	20	—	97.5	810	1	—	99.9	89.9	99.7
Intermediates :—											
Boys .....	568	—	16	—	97.3	584	—	—	100	99.3	97.6
Girls .....	572	—	94	—	86.0	666	—	—	100	98.2	99.6
Leavers :—											
Boys .....	388	—	1	—	99.9	389	—	—	100	97.9	100
Girls .....	419	—	33	—	92.7	452	—	—	100	90.6	99.2
Totals :—											
Boys .....	1790	—	21	3	98.7	1813	1	—	99.9	98.2	99.7
Girls .....	1782	—	147	—	92.4	1928	1	—	99.9	85.8	99.6
Combined Total .....	3572	—	168	3	95.4	3741	2	—	99.9	91.9	99.6

Table 4

	Percentage of Clean Heads		Percentage of Clean Bodies	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1910-1914 inc. ....	54—			
1920-1923 inc. ....	93.2		98.1	
1924 .....	98.4	74.1	95.9	92.2
1925 .....	96.9	78.3	96.0	91.5
1926 .....	93.5	64.4	93.6	95.5
1927 .....	96.2	80.0	94.3	94.0
1928 .....	97.6	77.1	96.7	96.8
1929 .....	97.7	76.0	96.6	96.5
1930 .....	98.6	78.4	97.7	97.6
1931 .....	97.0	74.1	97.5	97.6
1932 .....	98.0	79.3	96.0	96.7
1933 .....	93.6	71.9	96.2	97.4
1934 .....	96.7	74.0	98.3	98.6
1935 .....	95.2	72.3	98.3	98.3
1936 .....	97.0	79.8	99.4	99.2
1937 .....	97.3	74.1	98.4	98.9
1938 .....	98.6	78.5	99.0	98.7
1939 .....	93.7	83.5	99.1	99.4
1940 .....	99.2	84.3	99.3	99.1
1941 .....	99.2	80.0	99.6	99.9
1942 .....	99.0	81.7	99.5	98.9
1943 .....	99.6	84.5	99.8	99.0
1944 .....	99.2	83.1	99.6	99.2
1945 .....	99.2	86.1	99.1	99.4
1946 .....	98.5	86.3	98.0	99.3
1947 .....	97.8	85.8	98.9	99.2
1948 .....	98.2	85.8	99.7	99.6
1949 .....	98.7	92.4	99.9	99.9

## NUTRITION

Table 5 gives particulars of the nutritional findings at routine medical inspections of the Code Age Groups during 1949.

Table 5

	Good				Fair				Poor				Total	
	A				B				C					
	B		G		B		G		B		G		B	G
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	No.
Entrants ...	653	77.6	628	77.5	187	22.2	181	22.3	1	0.2	2	0.2	841	811
Intermediates	481	82.4	524	78.6	102	17.4	141	21.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	584	666
Leavers .....	354	91.0	349	77.2	33	8.5	103	22.8	2	0.5	—	—	389	452
Total ...	1488	82.0	1501	77.8	322	17.7	425	22.0	4	0.3	3	0.2	1814	1929

Table 6.

Summary of Defects found at Routine Medical Inspection.

CONDITION	ENTRANTS				INTERMEDIATES				LEAVERS				ALL GROUPS			
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
	Defects		Defects		Defects		Defects		Defects		Defects		Defects		Defects	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Clothing .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.26	4	0.88	1	0.05	4	0.20
Footgear .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.22	—	—	1	0.05
General Condition .....	188	22.3	183	22.6	103	17.6	142	21.3	35	9.0	103	22.8	326	17.9	428	22.15
LEANLINESS :																
Head : Dirty .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nits .....	4	0.48	20	2.4	16	2.7	94	14.1	1	0.26	33	7.3	21	1.1	147	7.6
Pediculi .....	3	0.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.16	—	—
Body : Dirty .....	1	0.12	1	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05	1	0.05
Flea-Bitten .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ringworm .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies .....	2	0.24	1	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.11	1	0.05
Impetigo .....	2	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.11	—	—
Other Skin .....	5	0.60	1	0.12	2	0.34	4	0.6	3	0.77	4	0.88	10	0.55	9	0.46
NOSE AND THROAT :																
Enlarged Tonsils.....	168	20.0	168	20.7	70	11.9	96	14.4	45	11.6	40	8.8	283	15.6	304	15.2
Adenoids .....	11	1.2	13	1.6	12	2.0	1	0.15	—	—	4	0.88	23	1.2	18	0.93
Enlarged T. and A. ....	3	0.36	4	0.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.22	3	0.16	5	0.25
Other .....	3	0.36	—	—	14	2.4	1	0.15	1	0.26	—	—	18	0.94	1	0.05
En.Glands(non T.B.)	153	18.2	116	14.3	156	26.7	168	25.2	16	4.0	76	16.8	325	17.8	360	15.3
EYE DISEASE :																
Squint .....	24	2.9	16	1.9	9	1.5	8	1.2	4	1.0	4	0.88	37	2.0	28	1.45
Blepharitis .....	1	0.12	1	0.12	5	0.85	6	0.9	—	—	9	2.0	6	0.33	16	0.83
Conjunctivitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Ext. Eyes ...	2	0.24	1	0.12	1	0.17	1	0.15	5	1.3	2	0.44	8	0.44	4	0.20
Defective Vision ...	—	—	—	—	43	7.4	62	9.3	26	6.6	43	9.5	69	3.8	105	5.4
EAR AND HEARING :																
Otitis Media .....	19	2.4	18	2.2	13	2.2	7	1.16	2	0.51	3	0.66	34	1.9	28	1.4
Hearing .....	7	0.83	6	0.74	18	3.0	13	1.9	5	1.3	16	3.5	30	1.6	35	1.75
Other .....	2	0.24	—	—	2	0.34	2	0.3	1	0.26	4	0.88	5	0.27	6	0.31
SPEECH :																
Stammer .....	7	0.83	4	0.49	6	1.0	—	—	6	1.5	1	0.22	19	1.0	5	0.25
Lisp .....	4	0.48	3	0.37	—	—	1	0.15	—	—	2	0.44	4	0.22	6	0.31
Other .....	3	0.36	4	0.49	1	0.17	1	0.15	—	—	1	0.22	4	0.22	6	0.31
PSYCHOLOGICAL :																
Development .....	3	0.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.16	—	—
Stability .....	6	0.71	4	0.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.33	4	0.20
TUBERCULOSIS :																
Pulmonary .....	1	0.12	—	—	1	0.17	1	0.15	—	—	—	—	2	0.11	1	0.05
Non-Pulmonary .....	1	0.12	—	—	1	0.17	2	0.3	—	—	—	—	2	0.11	2	0.10



Summary of Defects found at Routine Medical Inspection—*Cont.*

CONDITION	ENTRANTS				INTERMEDIATES				LEAVERS				ALL GROUPS			
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
	Defects		Defects		Defects		Defects		Defects		Defects		Defects		Defects	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
RICKETS :																
Slight .....	—	—	—	—	5	0.85	4	0.6	—	—	1	0.22	5	0.27	5	0.25
Marked .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ORTHOPAEDICS :																
Spinal Curvature ...	1	0.12	—	—	1	0.17	2	0.3	1	0.26	3	0.66	3	0.16	5	0.25
Posture.....	6	0.71	15	1.8	25	4.3	19	2.9	3	0.77	28	6.2	34	1.9	62	3.2
Flat Foot .....	9	1.1	6	0.74	6	1.0	5	0.75	6	1.5	5	1.1	21	1.15	16	0.81
Other .....	45	5.4	61	7.6	22	3.7	29	4.3	3	0.77	30	6.6	70	3.8	120	6.24
DEVELOPMENTAL :																
Hernia .....	8	0.95	8	0.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0.44	8	0.41
Undesc. Test. ....	8	0.95	—	—	2	0.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0.55	—	—
Other .....	8	0.95	3	0.37	1	0.17	—	—	1	0.26	—	—	10	0.55	3	0.15
HEART :																
Organic .....	—	—	—	—	1	0.17	—	—	2	0.51	—	—	3	0.16	—	—
Functional .....	15	0.18	10	1.2	19	3.3	19	2.9	6	1.5	22	4.8	40	2.2	51	2.55
Anaemia .....	9	1.1	7	0.86	13	2.2	12	1.8	4	1.0	19	4.4	26	1.4	38	1.9
LUNGS :																
Bronchitis .....	81	9.5	73	9.0	18	3.0	14	2.1	14	3.6	3	0.66	113	6.2	90	4.6
Other .....	2	0.24	1	0.12	10	1.7	13	1.9	4	1.0	9	2.0	16	0.88	23	1.2
NERVOUS :																
Epilepsy .....	1	0.12	2	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.22	1	0.05	3	0.15
Chorea .....	1	0.12	—	—	1	0.17	—	—	—	—	1	0.22	2	0.11	1	0.05
Other .....	8	0.95	7	0.86	5	0.85	7	1.16	2	0.51	4	0.88	15	0.82	18	0.93
OTHER DEFECTS .....	5	0.60	2	0.24	7	1.2	8	1.2	7	1.8	10	2.2	19	1.0	20	1.04
Total children examined	841		811		584		666		389		452		1814		1929	
	1652				1250				841				3743			

## Section 3.

## TREATMENT.

Modifications in the form of treatment undertaken by the School Health Service and discussed in my report for 1948, have continued during the year.

**Clinics.** All the School Clinics are housed in the Health Department Victoria Street.

**Inspection Clinics.** The Inspection Clinic at which the Assistant School Medical Officer examines children referred for special examination by parents, teachers, school nurses, school welfare officers, or from school medical inspection, is held on Wednesday afternoons and Saturday mornings.

During the year 714 children paid 1,148 visits to the 102 Inspection Clinics which were held.

**Minor Ailments.** Treatment of minor ailments is given every morning at the School Clinic, where the Assistant School Medical Officer is in attendance in addition to two school nurses.

The appended table gives a classification of defects treated during the year, together with comparison with 1948.

Table 7.—MINOR AILMENTS

1949.

1948.

Comparison  
with 1948.

Complaint	Cases	Attendances	Average number of attendances per case	Cases	Attendances	Average number of attendances per case	Attendance inc. or dec.	Cases inc. or dec.
Ringworm—Scalp .....	4	23	5.8	1	1	1.0	+ 22	+ 3
Body .....	5	122	24.5	18	52	2.9	+ 70	— 13
Scabies .....	25	94	3.7	89	259	2.8	— 165	— 64
Impetigo .....	53	551	10.4	88	764	8.6	— 213	— 35
Other Skin Diseases .....	44	325	7.4	79	435	5.5	— 110	— 35
Minor Injuries .....	190	817	4.3	292	1352	4.6	— 535	— 102
Verminous Head .....	125	487	3.9	83	234	2.8	+ 253	+ 42
Otorrhoea .....	10	157	15.7	29	395	13.6	— 238	— 19
Other ear defect or disease .....	68	803	11.8	71	445	6.2	+ 358	— 3
Blepharitis .....	16	65	4.1	16	58	3.6	+ 7	...
Conjunctivitis .....	19	99	5.2	16	82	5.1	+ 17	+ 3
Other Ext'l Eye disease...	39	148	3.8	29	71	2.4	+ 77	+ 10
Miscellaneous .....	763	2518	3.3	861	3053	3.5	— 535	— 98
TOTALS .....	1361	6209	4.5	1672	7201	4.3	— 992	— 311

**Tonsils and Adenoids.** During the year, 208 operations were performed at 60 sessions all held at Queen's Park. Owing to a small outbreak of Poliomyelitis, operations were suspended for a period of six weeks in September and October, and 481 children remained on the waiting list at the end of the year.

The Department is notified of each child operated upon. The child is then followed up after discharge, and attends the Inspection Clinic ten days later qua fitness to return to School.

**Visual Defects.** The Authority has continued to use the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services of the National Health Service Act, for the free supply of spectacles to school children.

During 1949, 108 sessions were held at which Mr. Wishart examined 875 children of whom 700 were in need of spectacles and for whom spectacles were prescribed.

Of the children examined, 370 were new cases referred for a first examination during the year and of whom 287 were in need of spectacles and for whom spectacles were prescribed.

*Table 8.*

Defect	Cases		Percentage of Cases	
	Examined for first time	Examined re change of glasses	Examined for first time	Examined re change of glasses
<b>EXAMINED FOR REFRACTIVE ERRORS :</b>				
Emmetropia (Normal Vision) ...	33	7	9.0	1.5
Simple Hypermetropia .....	106	155	28.7	30.7
Hypermetropic Astigmatism .....	112	183	30.3	36.2
Mixed Astigmatism .....	36	60	9.7	11.9
Myopia .....	64	58	17.3	11.5
Myopic Astigmatism .....	19	42	5.0	8.2
Totals.. .....	370	505	—	—
<b>EYE DISEASES (IN ADDITION TO REFRACTIVE ERRORS) :</b>				
Blepharitis .....	—	1	—	0.6
Nebulae (Corneal) .....	3	9	4.7	5.5
Cataract (Congenital) .....	1	2	1.5	1.2
Other Eye Diseases .....	4	13	6.3	7.9
Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis .....	—	—	—	—
Strabismus .....	53	119	82.8	72.6
Over 5 Dioptres .....	3	20	4.7	12.2
Totals.....	434	669	—	—

The Orthoptie Clinie will re-open early in 1950.

Selected pupils with seriously defective vision are admitted to the Special Class for Partially Sighted children in the Corporation Park, whilst blind children are admitted to Residential Special Schools.

Details of those children are given in Section 7.

**Child Guidance.** The Local Education Committee continued to use the facilities of the Blackburn Clinic of the Lancashire County Council, until September 30th, when the clinic was suspended owing to the resignation of the Psychiatrist.

Since that date cases in need of Psychiatric examination have been referred to the Out-patients Department at the Royal Infirmary.

I append an analysis of the cases seen at the Lancashire County Council's clinic from 1st January to 30th September.

## RETURN OF CASES DEALT WITH AT THE BLACKBURN CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY—30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949.

Number of cases referred to the Psychiatrist during the year.....	17
Number of cases withdrawn from the register .....	1
Number given diagnostic interview—	
(a) found suitable for treatment .....	5
(b) still to be seen .....	12
Number of individual children who attended for treatment .....	7
Total number of attendances made .....	59
Number whose treatment was completed during the year .....	5
Number still attending for treatment at the end of year .....	2
Number who attended for review.....	1
Results of treatment :	
(a) much improved .....	3
(b) improved .....	3
(c) no change .....	1

**Heart, Rheumatism and Anaemia Clinic.** The Consultant Cardiologist has continued to attend once per month to examine children referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer.

During the year, attendances at the Clinic proved extremely satisfactory there being a total number of 305 attendances.

In all, 52 cases were referred for examination by the Cardiologist, of which 24 proved to be either suffering from no cardiac defect, or were purely functional in origin.

All the cases with organic or congenital cardiac defects are re-examined periodically. The possibility at some subsequent date of submitting certain congenital cases to operation is under constant consideration.

As described in the report for 1946, the services of the X-ray Department at the Blackburn Royal Infirmary are available for X-ray and Electrocardiographic examinations.

Nineteen cases shown to be suffering from Anaemia were placed on a course of Fersolate Tablets and attended the Clinic at subsequent dates for further tests until an improvement was effected.

The subjoined table shows an analysis of all the cases seen during the year, at both the Clinics conducted by the Assistant School Medical Officer and those attended by the Cardiologist.



Table 9. ATTENDANCES AT CARDIOLOGICAL CLINIC.

Diagnosis	1st Exam	Re-Exam	Exercises		D'ch'g'd or left School	Still on Register	Referred for			
			Fit	Unfit			Hb	ECG	X-Ray	BSR
Rheumatism .....	6	5	5	1	4	2	—	—	—	—
? Rheumatism .....	2	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemia .....	26	16	26	—	20	6	13	—	—	4
? Anaemia .....	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Functional Murmur .....	32	17	29	3	28	4	—	—	—	1
N.A.D. ....	6	1	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Cases referred to Cardiologist .....	73 52	41	68	5	61	12	14	—	—	5
Results of Examinations by Cardiologist :	1st Exam									
Mitral Stenosis .....	12	29	8	4	—	12	—	7	7	—
Pulmonary Stenosis .....	1	8	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
Mitral Stenosis with Aortic Incompetence	1	5	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
Inter Atrial Septal Defect .....	2	7	1	1	1	1	—	2	2	—
Patent Ductus Arteriosus .....	2	8	1	1	1	1	—	2	2	—
Congenital Heart Block .....	1	7	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
Kyphoscoliosis .....	1	6	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tetralogy of Fallot .....	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
Sub-Aortic Stenosis .....	4	16	2	2	1	3	—	4	3	—
Patent Inter-Ventricular Septum .....	2	7	1	1	—	2	—	2	1	—
Functional Murmur .....	10	16	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Split First Sound .....	1	6	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Normal Hearts .....	14	20	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	52	125 180	106	19	88	37	14	23	20	5

Hb : Haemoglobin Estimation. ECG : Electrocardiograph. BSR : Blood Sedimentation Rate.



**Orthopaedic Treatment and Physiotherapy.** The scope of the Physiotherapy Section of the Department continues to enlarge, and failure to appoint a qualified Assistant is causing many difficulties.

Before the War, when the scope of the department was much less than it is to-day, much of the work was done in classes ; for example, flat feet, bad postures and knock knees. Since the war, and particularly since the Physiotherapist began to attend the Specialist's Clinic at the Infirmary once a month, treatment has become more individual.

Consequently, half-hour sessions are to-day often given up to single treatments (electro-therapy, massage, etc.), for cases such as infantile paralysis, torticollis and hemiplegias, to the exclusion of a class of eight or ten other cases.

I do not intend to infer that minor defects are being neglected; the waiting time between ascertainment and treatment is merely longer, and, obviously, serious cases under the care of an Orthopaedic Surgeon must take preference over minor defects.

In order to relieve the Physiotherapist for Orthopaedic work, a retired Health Visitor has been re-engaged on a sessional basis to deal with the daily sunlight classes. The Physiotherapist is thereby able to deal with orthopaedic patients whilst sunlight is also being given. This procedure is merely a stop-gap, and until another Physiotherapist is appointed, the waiting list will continue to increase.

During the year, 27 children suffering from Orthopaedic defects received in-patient treatment at either the Royal Infirmary or Queen's Park Hospital.

The following table gives details of the work carried out at the Clinic :

Table 10.

## ATTENDANCES AT ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

	REMEDIAL EXERCISES				ELECTRICAL TREATMENT			
	School		Pre-School		School		Pre-School	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances
Breathing Exercises ... ..	6	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slight Postural Defects ... ..	28	187	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature ... ..	5	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis ... ..	1	7	2	61	4	136	8	276
Birth Injuries ... ..	1	24	4	22	—	—	—	—
Congenital Dislocations ... ..	7	103	6	46	3	90	4	151
Pes Cavus and Planus ... ..	38	334	18	159	—	—	—	—
Rickets ... ..	1	4	1	3	—	—	—	—
Genu Valgum ... ..	37	325	17	102	—	—	—	—
T.B. Joints ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talipes ... ..	3	60	2	29	—	—	—	—
Result of Accident ... ..	11	26	—	—	8	281	8	262
Other ... ..	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	140	1161	50	422	15	507	20	689

**Ultra Violet Light Treatment.** One hundred and twenty-four school children underwent ultra violet light treatment and received a total of 1,522 exposures.

**Cleansing Centre.** The scheme for the systematic treatment of head infestation, started in 1948, was continued during the year.

An analysis of the treatment of girls, whilst not yet showing any all-round improvement, has shown a 6% improvement in the incidence of slight "nit" infestation and a 5% improvement in the number of "clean" heads, compared with the previous year.

The attached table analyses the treatment of girls, for 1948 and 1949.

Table. 11

## CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

## GIRLS.

Period	No. Examined	% Clean	% with Pediculi	% with heavy	% with slight
				Nit infestation	
1948 January to May.	14106	67.64	0.13	6.33	25.9
1948 June to December	12706	68.0	0.10	6.12	25.78
1949	21418	73.87	0.38	6.75	19.00

## Section 4

## DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

**Work of the School Dental Department.** During the year 166 school children received orthodontic treatment. Most of the cases were treated by means of judicious extractions, but in 45 cases it was necessary to supply and use appliances for correction. This important branch of dentistry could profitably be extended, but would take up more time than the present staff could possibly give without detriment to the existing services.

The appended table sets out the work done in the department during the years 1948 and 1949.

						1948	1949
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Permanent Teeth Filled	...	...	...	...	...	2846	2897
Temporary Teeth Filled	...	...	...	...	...	135	173
Root Treatments	...	...	...	...	...	75	41
Extractions	...	...	...	...	...	8088	7907
Other Operations	...	...	...	...	...	1179	1231
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						12323	12249
						<hr/>	<hr/>
General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	...	872	713
Percentage who refused treatment	...	...	...	...	...	8·3%	10·3%
Percentage with Dental Caries	...	...	...	...	...	49·6%	49·2%
Percentage of Appointments kept	...	...	...	...	..	90·1%	90·5%

Table 12

DENTAL TREATMENT

	Number of Half-days Devoted to Inspection	Number of Half-days Devoted to Treatment	Total Number of Attendances made by Children at the Clinic	No. of Perma't Teeth		No. of Temp'ary Teeth		Total No. of Teeth		No. of Administrations of General Anaesthetics	No. of Administrations of Local Anaesthetics	No. of other Operations				Root Treatments	X-Ray
				Extracted	Filled	Extracted	Filled	Extractions	Fillings			Perm. Dress	Perm. Scale	Temp. Dress	Temp. Scale		
Routine .....	120	1187	6340	7772853	5386	1406163	2993	713	2102	570	331	18	—	—	—	41	75
Specials .....	—	—	1576	145	441599	331744	77	—	1198	246	6	19	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	120	1187	8116	9222897	6985	1737907	3070	713	3300	816	337	37	—	—	—	41	75

Appointments to attend the Clinic were made to the number of	1948	1949
The number of appointments kept was	7481	7110
The number of mouths made healthy was:	6746(90.1%)	6540(90.5%)
	1423 Specials	1576 Specials
	4130 Routines	4120 Routines
	Total 5553	Total 5696

Orthodontia Cases : 166 cases—76PX, 116TX and 45 appliances.  
 \* Including 32 half-days with the Mobile Dental Clinic.

Table 13.

REFERRED FOR TREATMENT—AGE GROUPS

Sex	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	9 yrs.	10 yrs.	11 yrs.	12 yrs.	13 yrs.	14 yrs.	15 yrs.	16 yrs. +	Total
Boys	134	211	298	322	284	358	342	302	221	190	124	26	—	2812
Girls	136	216	286	319	319	325	347	363	319	302	216	58	13	3219
Totals	270	427	584	641	603	683	689	665	540	492	340	84	13	6031

Table 14.

TREATMENT—AGE GROUPS.

Sex	4 years	5 years		6 years		7 years		8 years		9 years		10 years		11 years		12 years		13 years		14 years		15 years		16 years +		Total	
		Routine	Casuals	Routine	Casuals	Routine	Casuals	Routine	Casuals	Routine	Casuals	Routine	Casuals	Routine	Casuals	Routine	Casuals	Routine	Casuals	Routine	Casuals	Routine	Casuals	Routine	Casuals	Routine	Casuals
Boys	107	116	136	137	125	252	86	219	62	230	50	203	53	151	45	121	36	104	33	82	22	18	8	—	1	11840	774
Girls	95	123	192	142	121	250	94	260	90	261	46	191	54	200	43	183	27	168	22	142	25	55	12	15	3	32280	802
Totals	202	239	328	279	246	502	180	479	152	491	96	394	107	351	88	304	63	272	55	224	47	73	20	15	4	4120	1576



**Section 5**  
**FOLLOWING UP.**

The parents of children found to be suffering from a physical defect are so notified either verbally or by circular-letter and are advised to secure treatment without delay. A record is kept of all such children, who are then followed up by the School Nurses to ensure that the appropriate treatment is obtained.

*Table 15.*  
**WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES.**

	1	2	3	4	5	Totals
<b>VISITS TO SCHOOLS :</b>						
1. (a) No. of Visits re Cleanliness ... ..	86	127	85	113	55	466
(b) No. of Visits re Infectious Diseases ...	1	3	1	—	—	5
(c) No. of Visits for Other Reasons ...	13	19	13	18	5	68
Totals ... ..	100	149	99	131	60	539
2. No. of Children Inspected : ... ..						
(a) Re Cleanliness ... ..	7720	12398	8973	8375	5433	42899
(b) Re Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Re Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Re Other Infectious Diseases ... ..	105	330	31	—	—	466
(e) Re Other Reasons ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	7825	12728	9004	8375	5433	43365
3. Cleanliness Inspections :						
(a) No. of Children Clean ... ..	6878	9920	7831	6563	4356	35548
(b) No. of Children with Nits or Pediculi...	842	2478	1142	1812	1077	7351
Totals ... ..	7720	12398	8973	8375	5433	42899
<b>HOME VISITING BY SCHOOL NURSES :</b>						
Concerning :						
(a) Uncleanliness ... ..	39	32	36	157	68	332
(b) Defects found at Routine Inspections	603	640	580	849	714	3386
Totals ... ..	642	672	616	1006	782	3718
<b>NO. OF CLINIC SESSIONS ATTENDED :</b>						
	195	206	218	234	130	983

The School Nurse responsible for No. 5 District is a joint School Nurse and Health Visitor.

## Section 6

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

All home contacts of infectious diseases are excluded from school for periods which vary according to the nature of the disease.

Information as to the incidence of non-notifiable infectious diseases is obtained from teachers, welfare officers, sanitary inspectors, health visitors and parents.

The following table gives particulars of cases occurring in school children during 1949.

Table 16.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OCCURING IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE BOROUGH

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	Mumps	Erysipelas	Primary Pneumonia	Cerebro- Spinal Meningitis	Acute Polio- Myelitis	Enteritis	Paraty- phoid
January ... ..	6	—	350	38	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ... ..	4	—	358	36	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ... ..	5	—	137	42	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ... ..	4	1	111	16	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
May ... ..	9	—	28	16	7	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
June ... ..	3	1	10	16	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ... ..	2	—	5	18	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
August ... ..	2	—	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
September ... ..	4	1	—	20	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ... ..	11	—	7	15	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	—
November ... ..	5	—	6	33	4	1	—	3	—	1	—	—
December ... ..	13	—	1	16	8	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	68	3	1014	292	83	7	—	12	—	3	—	1

The incidence of Scarlet Fever was again low (68 school children). The disease was of mild type and there were no deaths.

Three cases of diphtheria were notified in school children during the year. None of the cases notified proved to be suffering from the disease. This compares with 106 cases in 1937 and 125 cases in 1938.

This is the ultimate achievement of over 20 years of energetic measures which have resulted in all but a negligible percentage of the children attending Blackburn Schools being immunised against Diphtheria.

The parent of each child admitted to school is invited to have the child immunised and, once a year each school is visited by a doctor and nurse to carry out the immunisations of children whose parents have given consent.

An important factor in the success of the immunisation scheme in Blackburn has been the continued and wholehearted co-operation of Head Teachers and their staffs.

## Section 7

**HANDICAPPED PUPILS.**

**Ascertainment.** The arrangements for the ascertainment of pupils requiring special educational treatment as defined by the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations made under the Education Act, 1944, were described in my Annual Report for 1946.

The establishment of the National Health Service has not affected this work, except that reports under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, are now made to the Local Health Authority, which, since 5th July, 1948, is the Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts.

**Blind Pupils.** The Education Committee make arrangements with various special residential schools for the admission of appropriate cases. At the end of the year, one boy and one girl were in the School for the Blind, Hardman Street, Liverpool, one boy was in the Homes for the Blind, Preston, whilst two girls were in Henshaw's, at Manchester.

On being discharged from Special Schools, certain blind pupils are admitted to the Local Workshops for the Blind for training and subsequent employment.

**Partially Blind Pupils** are admitted to the school for Partially Sighted Pupils in the Corporation Park. The children are selected for admission by the consultant Oculist who re-examines them twice yearly during their attendance.

At this school all close work is reduced to a minimum and the reading of ordinary school books is prohibited; the only reading allowed is from letter press, often prepared by the children themselves, each letter being not less than 1" in height. Oral work occupies a large proportion of the curriculum and comprises nature study, history and geography, object lessons, description by the teacher of important current events, followed by a discussion in which the children take part.

Handicraft work is encouraged, the work being such as will develop manual dexterity without demanding close ocular attention.

Physical exercises are modelled on the Ministry's Curriculum with the proviso that exercises demanding strain and violent movement are avoided. At the end of the year 6 boys and 8 girls were in attendance at the School.

**Deaf Pupils.** Several Residential Special Schools for the deaf admit suitable cases from Blackburn. At present there are 4 boys and 5 girls, one of whom is also Educationally Subnormal, in the Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston, and one boy in the St. John R.C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Boston Spa.

**Partially Deaf Pupils.** At present no provision is made for the special educational treatment of partially deaf pupils, only two of whom appear on the register.

**Delicate Pupils** are dealt with at the Black-a-Moor Open-Air School. A School Nurse is in full-time attendance at the school and the Assistant School Medical Officer visits once each week.

One hundred and seventy-five children were on the register at the end of 1948, 71 were admitted and 65 discharged during the year; thus 181 children were in attendance at the end of 1949. The average duration of attendance of those discharged was three years two weeks, and the average increase in weight was 16·3-lbs.

The reasons for the admission of the 246 children who attended during the year were as follows :—

Subnormal Nutrition	.	.	..	..	81
Anaemia ...	...	.	...	..	16
Debility ...	..	..	...	..	35
Bronchitis	...	..	...	...	60
Asthma ...	...	..	.	...	24
Tuberculosis	..	..	...	..	5
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	..	4
Paresis ...	...	...	...	...	2
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	19

Pupils are selected for admission by the Assistant School Medical Officer, who re-examines them on admission to the school and at three-monthly intervals thereafter.

Each child is supplied with milk twice a day, is provided with a hot mid-day meal and there is a daily rest period of one hour. All the children receive emulsion or extract of malt every day, whilst about 90 children were given iron tonic. Fourteen children have been treated with fersolate tablets twice a day, whilst forty children have undergone courses of adexolin.



Children suffering from Asthma and certain cases suffering from Bronchitis attend a weekly class for Breathing Exercises.

Minor ailments are treated by the School Nurse who also superintends the weekly shower bath of each child. Every child is weighed at least once a month.

The School Nurse also carries out regular cleanliness inspections. Compared with other schools in the Borough the standard of cleanliness is high.

During the year, 30 children found to have nit infestation and 8 children with head lice were treated in school by the application of D.D.T. Hair Emulsion.

The Physical Training Organiser visits once a week to give remedial exercises ; about 20 children attend this class.

The attendances during 1949 were satisfactory. The average attendance was 84·3 per cent : the highest weekly percentage of average attendance being 90·8 per cent.

**Educationally Subnormal Pupils.** At present no provision is made by this Authority for the Special Educational treatment of Educationally Subnormal Children.

At the end of the year there was a total of 105 educationally subnormal pupils on the register. One boy is in the Beacon School, Lichfield, whilst one girl is in Allerton Priory Residential School, Liverpool.

One boy is in Pontville R.C. Special Residential School, Ormskirk, whilst a girl, who is also deaf is in the Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston. Ninety-three were attending ordinary schools and two were not at school. All these children require special educational treatment and the absence of facilities for such treatment is a matter for concern.

Although the Residential School which the Education Committee propose to provide at Longridge will, to some extent, alleviate the position, there will remain an urgent need for a special day school and for special classes for this type of pupil.

During the year nine pupils were reported to the Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts.



**Epileptic Pupils.** Arrangements are made for the admission of epileptic pupils to various residential schools. At the end of the year one boy was at the David Lewis Home for Epileptics, Warford, one boy was at the Home for Epileptics, Maghull, and one girl was at the Soss Moss School for Epileptics, Manchester.

**Maladjusted Pupils.** There are 13 pupils of this type at present on the register but, owing to the shortage of Special Residential School accommodation, it has been possible to secure the admission of only two of them to such a school ; the remainder, including three who are also educationally subnormal, continue to attend ordinary schools.

**Physically Handicapped Pupils.** This category includes those pupils, not being pupils suffering solely from a defect of sight or hearing, who by reason of disease or crippling defect cannot be satisfactorily educated in an ordinary school or cannot be educated in such a school without detriment to their health or educational development.

At the end of the year there was a total of 19 pupils in this category, 7 of whom were attending ordinary schools, 3 at the Open Air School, and 3 at no school.

**Pupils Suffering from Speech Defects.** As stated in my Annual Report for 1948 the Speech Clinic closed at the end of March, 1948, and has remained closed.

Repeated advertisements have not brought any applications, and it is to be regretted that this vital clinic has temporarily had to be suspended.

The waiting list has been kept up and at the end of the year 88 children were awaiting treatment.

**Section 8****MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Co-operation of Parents.** The presence of parents is encouraged at both School Medical Inspection and at the various clinics. For the most part the parents have been appreciative of the work of the Department and have followed the advice given by the staff.

**Co-operation of Teachers.** The assistance given by the teachers in every aspect of the school medical work has been invaluable. Much additional work has been thrown upon them and I am grateful for their continued co-operation.

**Co-operation of the School Welfare Officers.** To the School Welfare Officers I must express my thanks. The information gained by them in the course of their visits to homes is passed to the School Health Service and greatly facilitates the work of the staff.

Their co-operation in obtaining attendance of children at Clinics is most valuable and has done much towards securing treatment of defects.

**The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.** Fourteen cases were reported to the Society by officials of the School Health Service. Eight were for general neglect and one was reported for advice. One case was reported for failure to attend the clinic for eye testing or failure to obtain glasses after examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon. The four remaining cases were supervised until satisfactory improvement was effected.

One case of general neglect involving six children was taken to court and conviction obtained ; this case is still under supervision.

In all, 20 school children and 17 other children were involved in the fourteen cases reported.

I would like to express the thanks of the School Health Service staff for the unfailing help rendered by the Society's Inspector, Mr. King.

**Licensing of Children for Entertainments during 1949.**

24 children, licenced to perform on tour, appeared at the Grand Theatre. Their lodgings, dressing room accommodation, licences and school records were all examined by the School Welfare Officers.

Permission was also given to 417 children of school age to take part in various kinds of entertainments such as Ballet Dancing, Plays, Operettas, Pantomimes, etc., given for charitable purposes.

**Employment of Children and Young Persons.** Shortly before the school leaving age is reached juvenile employment cards are completed by the Assistant Medical Officer, who examined 841 children for employment during 1949.

234 children (213 boys and 21 girls) were newly licensed (after a special medical examination) for employment out of school hours. The majority are engaged in the delivery of milk, newspapers, groceries, etc. In 17 cases certificates were refused on account of the children being medically unfit.

#### Deaths of School Children, 1949.

Heart Disease	..	...	...	...	...	2
Accidents	..	...	..	...	..	4
Other Diseases	...	..	...	...	..	11

**Nursery Classes.** There are 32 Nursery Classes in the Borough for the accommodation of children between the ages of 3 and 5 years. Inspection findings of children in attendance at these classes are incorporated in the "Entrant group" of routine medical inspection.

The number of children in attendance at the end of the year was 1,258.

The School Nurses visit each Nursery Class at frequent regular intervals.

**Physical Education.** I am indebted to the Director of Education for the following report on physical education in the schools.

The year 1949 has been a most successful year for the development of all branches of physical education. By long term planning we are reaching a satisfactory general standard in all our Primary and Secondary Schools. Additional climbing apparatus has been provided in our Primary and Infants' Schools. There has also been an increase in small equipment, and the provision of gym shoes in schools is rapidly improving after the very low level during the war years.

Additional facilities for netball and football have been provided in the Corporation Park and Blackamoor respectively. Alongside this provision of new facilities we find more and more schools taking advantage of these for their organised games periods and out of school activities.

The most successful new venture in physical education was the Lawn Tennis Association Coaching Scheme for Teachers held in Blackburn. This course of 8 two-hour demonstration lectures attracted over 60 of our teachers with the result that two parallel Courses of 30 teachers had to be arranged at the Harrison Gymnasium. The professional L.T.A. Coach commented that this was the best response in the North of England. The interest of the teachers throughout the course was maintained and 39 out of the original 60 were successful in obtaining the L.T.A. Coaching Certificate.

In addition to individual School Sports, inter-school sports were arranged for Secondary and Primary School Children. The Lancashire County Schools Athletic Meeting was staged at Pleckgate this year and proved successful from every angle. The teachers of Blackburn are to be congratulated on this fine feat of organisation.

Recreative Physical Training Classes for Girls and Boys were held at the Harrison Gymnasium each weekday evening from September 1st, 1948, to March 31st, 1949. The attendances were excellent throughout.

<i>Class</i>			<i>Attendances</i>		<i>Average per Evening.</i>
Senior Boys	...	...	...	2,054	25.7
Intermediate Boys	...	...	...	2,410	31.4
Junior Boys	.....	...	...	2,935	32.3
Senior Girls	...	...	...	802	22.8
Intermediate Girls	...	...	...	1,322	28.9
Junior Girls	...	...	...	1,450	30.7

The total average attendance each evening was :—

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
(Boys)	(Girls)	(Boys)	(Girls)	(Boys)
77.4	70.6	57.5	54.3	59.4

Several School Swimming Galas were held this year and the general standard of swimming remains good. Blackburn once again has gained the highest number of life saving awards in the North Lancashire Area.

<b>Bar to</b>					
Elementary	Inter- mediate	Bronze Medallion	Bronze Medallion	Instructors Certificate	TOTAL
254	151	135	32	2	574



<i>Number attending Baths</i>			<i>Weekly Average.</i>	
Belper Street (Boys) ...	...	29,731	.....	1,353
Freckleton Street (Boys) ...	...	30,321	.....	1,378
Blakey Moor (Girls) ...	...	30,907	.....	1,405

**Milk Supplied in Schools.** During the year, 2,250,159 bottles (each bottle containing  $\frac{1}{3}$  pint) were supplied to children free of charge, including 57,820 bottles to children attending Blackamoor Open Air School.

**Provision of Meals for School Children.** During 1949, a total of 1,730,604 meals were supplied in all schools.

I am indebted to the Director of Education for the following comments and menus for summer and winter which are followed, as far as supplies of food allow, in the school kitchens, including the Blackamoor Open Air School Kitchen.

During 1949, an average of 784 meals per day have been supplied free of charge, whilst an average of 8,066 meals per day have been supplied on payment.

**Menus.** The menus in schools during the year 1949 have been in line with the Ministry of Education's recommendations. The central kitchens have, so far as has been possible kept to a three week's menu prepared by the Organiser which is varied according to the climatic conditions. The full amount of rationed foods has been taken up by all the kitchens and all food supplies have, on the whole, been satisfactory.

## Dietary for Winter Months.

### 1st Week.

**Monday** Roast. Gravy.  
Cabbage or Swede.  
Roast and Boiled Potatoes.  
Baked Sponge and Custard.

### 2nd Week.

Hot Pot (baked). Carrots.  
(Extra potatoes and gravy  
if necessary).  
Steamed Pudding. Custard.

### 3rd Week.

Stew with Vegetables.  
Boiled Potatoes.  
Marmalade Tart.  
Custard.

### 4th Week.

Steak and Kidney Pie. Gravy.  
Carrots.  
Boiled Potatoes.  
Sago (or similar) milk pudding.

### Tuesday

Cottage Pie. Gravy.  
Peas. Beetroot.  
Steamed Syrup Sponge.  
Custard.

Meat Pie or Roll. Gravy.  
Swede.  
Mashed Potatoes.  
Rice or mock rice Pudding.

Roast. Gravy.  
Cabbage.  
Roast and Boiled Potatoes.  
Eve Pudding and Custard.

Fish Pie. Parsley Sauce.  
Beans in Tomato or Peas.  
Mashed Potatoes.  
Steamed Sponge and Custard.

**Wednesday** Steamed Meat Roll. Gravy.  
Cabbage. Boiled Potatoes.  
Stewed Fruit and Custard.  
Shortbread Biscuit.

Mince.  
Sprouts or Cabbage. Beetroot.  
Boiled Potatoes.  
Baked Sponge and Custard.

Sea Pie. Gravy.  
Carrots.  
Boiled Potatoes.  
Milk Pudding with Sultanas.

Roast. Gravy.  
Cabbage.  
Roast and Boiled Potatoes.  
Raisin Slice and Custard.

### Thursday

Stew with mixed Vegetables.  
Boiled Potatoes.  
Bakewell Tart.  
Custard.

Roast. Gravy.  
Carrots.  
Roast and Boiled Potatoes.  
Apple Tart and Custard.

Cold Ham.  
Salad and Salad Dressing.  
Creamed Potatoes.  
Steamed Pudding and Custard.

Boiled Mutton. Dumplings.  
Mixed Vegetables.  
Boiled Potatoes.  
Blancmange and Biscuit or Bun.

### Friday

Cheese and Onion Pie. Carrots.  
Cress (any other raw vegetable  
available).  
Creamed Potatoes.  
Semolina and Jam.

Fish. Parsley Sauce.  
Peas.  
Mashed Potatoes.  
Jam Roly-Poly and Custard.

Potato Pie.  
Beetroot.  
Trifle.

Braised Steak and Onions. Gravy.  
Cabbage.  
Mashed Potatoes.  
Steamed Sponge and Custard.



## Dietary for Summer Months.

### 1st Week.

1. Brown Stew.  
Boiled potatoes.  
Root vegetables.  
Milk pudding and fruit or Jam tart or Valencia Mould.

2. Beef Galatine, Gravy.  
Mashed Potatoes.  
Salad with salad dressing.  
Chocolate Steamed pudding.  
Custard.

3. Meat or vegetable pasties, Gravy.  
Boiled potatoes.  
Pulse vegetables.  
Eve's pudding and custard.

4. Roast meat, Gravy.  
Boiled or roast potatoes.  
Green vegetables.  
Sponge cake with stewed fruit or orange jelly.

5. Baked Fish or Salmon Mould,  
Parsley Sauce.  
Mashed potatoes.  
Spaghetti or beans in tomato.  
Bakewell tart or fruit charlotte, custard.

### 2nd Week.

1. Corned Beef (sliced), Gravy.  
Mashed potatoes.  
Pulse vegetables.  
Steamed sponge pudding and jam sauce.

2. Shepherd's pie, Gravy.  
Root vegetables.  
Jam or syrup tart and custard.

3. Minced roll (hot or cold), gravy.  
Boiled potatoes, Salad with dressing.  
Orange jelly with fruit, or gingerbread or Crunchies, or milk pudding.

4. Roast meat or ham, gravy.  
Roast or Boiled potatoes.  
Green vegetables.  
Trifle.

5. Cheese Pie or Vegetable and Cheese  
Hot Pot.  
Boiled potatoes.  
Cauliflower or Swedes.  
Cornflour Mould with Rhubarb tart or  
Tart with stewed fruit in season.

### 3rd Week.

1. Haricot mutton, dumplings.  
Potatoes, Root Vegetables.  
Orange jelly with sponge cake and custard.

2. Cornish Pasties, Gravy.  
Roast or boiled potatoes.  
Salad.  
Baked or raw apples and custard or  
Stewed fruit and cornflour mould or  
milk pudding.

3. Roast meat, Gravy.  
Roast or boiled potatoes.  
Green vegetables.  
Fruit pudding (suet pastry) with white  
sauce, or Jam roll and custard.

4. Beef Steak and kidney pudding, Gravy.  
Boiled potatoes, Root Vegetables.  
Apple Amber pudding or Milk pudding or  
Stewed Fruit and custard.

5. Fish Cakes and parsley sauce, or Sausage  
and Gravy.  
Potatoes, Beans or spaghetti in tomato.  
Fig or Date pudding and custard.

Table 17.

## CHIEF CAUSES OF EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL.

Condition	Exclusions carr. fwd. from 1948	Exclusions	Returns	Still excluded Dec. 1949
Ringworm—Head .....	—	2	2	—
„ Body .....	—	2	1	1
Nits and Vermin .....	—	46	46	—
Impetigo .....	—	6	6	—
Scabies .....	—	9	6	3
Small Pox .....	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever.....	6	137	136	7
Measles .....	123	529	652	—
Diphtheria .....	7	8	15	—
Whooping Cough .....	12	226	226	12
Chicken Pox .....	1	87	81	7
Mumps .....	—	5	5	—
External Eye Disease .....	—	2	2	—
Sore Throat .....	—	—	—	—
Other Causes .....	—	13	7	6
Ear Defects .....	—	—	—	—
Total .....	149	1072	1185	36

The number of exclusions by reason of infectious diseases includes those who have been excluded as contacts.

Table 18.

## Heights and Weights 1949

Year of Birth	BOYS			GIRLS		
	No.	Average Height in Inches	Average Weight in Pounds	No.	Average Height in Inches	Average Weight in Pounds
1934	314	$58\frac{3}{4}$	$114\frac{1}{4}$	284	60	$105\frac{3}{4}$
1935	—	—	—	—	—	—
1936	—	—	—	—	—	—
1937	172	$55\frac{1}{2}$	$74\frac{1}{2}$	157	$54\frac{3}{4}$	$71\frac{1}{2}$
1938	318	$54\frac{1}{4}$	$69\frac{3}{4}$	313	$54\frac{1}{2}$	$70\frac{1}{2}$
1939	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	—	—	—	—	—	—
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	17	$49\frac{1}{2}$	54	30	$44\frac{1}{4}$	51
1943	86	$46\frac{1}{4}$	$48\frac{1}{2}$	73	$43\frac{1}{4}$	$45\frac{1}{2}$
1944	280	43	46	286	40	$42\frac{1}{2}$
1945	271	$38\frac{3}{4}$	45	244	$39\frac{1}{4}$	$37\frac{1}{4}$
1946	98	$35\frac{3}{4}$	32	103	$37\frac{1}{4}$	33

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION. MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.  
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1949

Table 19.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED  
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

## A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1652
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	1250
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	728

Total	...	...	...	3630
-------	-----	-----	-----	------

Number of Periodic Inspections	...	...	113
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Grand Total	...	...	3743
-------------	-----	-----	------

## B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	7107
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	7558

Total ...	...	...	14665
-----------	-----	-----	-------

## C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

*Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).*

Group	For defective vision (ex'd'ng squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table 20A	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants ... ..	—	203	198
Second Age Group ... ..	76	113	185
Third Age Group ... ..	56	105	127
Total (prescribed groups)	132	421	510
Other Periodic Inspections ...	8	16	24
Grand Total ... ..	140	437	534

Table 20.

## A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease  (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment  (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment  (3)	Requiring treatment  (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment  (5)
4.	Skin ... ..	12	—	2	—
5.	Eyes —a. Vision ...	140	34	97	9
	b. Squint ...	27	17	20	2
	c. Other ...	6	6	7	2
6.	Ears —a. Hearing ...	17	20	1	3
	b. Otitis Media ...	19	26	5	—
	c. Other ...	4	4	1	1
7.	Nose or Throat ... ..	84	291	205	14
8.	Speech ... ..	13	12	2	—
9.	Cervical Glands ... ..	52	103	4	1
10.	Heart and Circulation ...	67	40	27	2
11.	Lungs ... ..	33	170	64	4
12.	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia ...	2	14	1	—
	b. Other ...	1	21	4	1
13.	Orthopaedic—				
	a. Posture ...	20	29	1	—
	b. Flat Foot ...	14	15	6	—
	c. Other... ..	44	97	7	1
14.	Nervous System—				
	a. Epilepsy ...	—	4	1	1
	b. Other ...	3	18	7	1
15.	Psychological—				
	a. Development ...	—	3	5	—
	b. Stability ...	—	10	1	—
16.	Other ... ..	19	25	95	9

**B. CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED  
DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS**

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants ... ..	1652	1281	77·55	368	22·27	3	0·18
Second Age Group ... ..	1250	1005	80·40	243	19·44	2	0·16
Third Age Group ... ..	728	614	84·35	112	15·37	2	0·28
Other Periodic Inspections ...	113	89	78·76	24	21·24	—	—
Total ... ..	3743	2989	79·85	747	19·96	7	0·19

*Table 21.*

**TREATMENT TABLES**

**GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table 23).**

(a)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year
<b>SKIN—</b>	
Ringworm—Scalp—	
(i) X-Ray treatment. If none, indicate by dash ... ..	—
(ii) Other treatment ... ..	4
Ringworm—Body ... ..	5
Scabies ... ..	25
Impetigo ... ..	53
Other skin diseases ... ..	44
Eye Disease ... ..	74
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital).	
Ear Defects ... ..	78
(Treatment for serious diseases of the ear ( <i>e.g.</i> operative treatment in hospital) should not be recorded here but in the body of the School Medical Officer's Annual Report).	
Miscellaneous ... ..	1078
( <i>e.g.</i> minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.).	
Total ... ..	1361

(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics ... ..	6209
--	------



GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Eye Disease treated as  
Minor Ailments—Group I.)

	No. of defects dealt with
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint). (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report) ...	1070
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)...	33
Total ...	1103
No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were (a) Prescribed ...	700
(b) Obtained ...	486

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT

	Total number treated.
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	681
(b) for other nose and throat conditions ...	21
Received other forms of treatment ...	—
Total ...	702

GROUP IV—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(a) No. treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools ...	54
(b) No. treated otherwise <i>e.g.</i> in clinics or out-patient departments ...	382

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY

No. of pupils treated (a) under Child Guidance arrangements ...	7
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements ...	Nil.

Table 22.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—	
(a) Periodic age groups ...	12238
(b) Specials ...	1576
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials) ...	13814
(2) Number found to require treatment ...	7607
(3) Number actually treated ...	5696
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment ...	8116
(5) Half-days devoted to : (a) Inspection ...	120
(b) Treatment ...	1155
Total (a) and (b)	1275

(6) Fillings :	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2897
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	173
							—
					Total	...	3070
(7) Extractions	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	922
	Temporary Tooth	...	...	...	...	...	6985
							—
					Total	...	7907
(8) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	...	...	...	...	...	...	713
(9) Other Operations	(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1194
	(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	37
					Total (a) and (b)		1231

Table 23.

## INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

NOTES.—A statement as to the arrangements made by the Local Education Authority for the examination and cleansing of infested pupils should appear in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report.

All cases of infestation, however slight, should be recorded.

The return should relate to individual pupils and not to instances of infestation

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	42899
(ii)	Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7351
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

# HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES.

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY : BLACKBURN COUNTY BOROUGH.      YEAR 1949

	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially Deaf		(5) Delicate (6) Physically Handicapped		(7) Educa- tionally sub- normal ; (8) Maladjusted		(9) Epil- eptic	TOTAL 1—9
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
In the calendar year :—										
A. Handicapped Pupils <i>newly placed</i> in Spec- ial Schools or Homes	1	—	1	—	69	—	—	1	—	72
B. Handicapped Pupils <i>newly ascertained</i> as requiring education at Special Schools or boarding in Homes	1	—	1	—	69	—	12	1	—	84

Number of children reported during the Calendar Year under  
Section 57(3)..... 9 .....and under Section 57(4)..... — .....  
of the Education Act, 1944.

	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially Deaf		(5) Delicate (6) Physically Handicapped		(7) Education tionally sub- normal; (8) Maladjusted		(9) Epil- eptic	TOTAL 1—9
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
On or about December 1st :—										
C. Number of Handi- capped Pupils from the area—										
(i) attending Special Schools as Day Pupils .....	—	14	—	—	176	5	—	—	—	195
Boarding Pupils...	5	—	10	—	—	—	3	2	3	23
(ii) Boarded in Homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) attending assisted schools (under ap- proved arrange- ments) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (C) .....	5	14	10	—	176	5	3	2	3	218
D. Number of Handi- capped Pupils from the area requiring places in special schools or Homes but remaining un- placed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	2	—	47
E. Number of Handi- capped Pupils re- ceiving home tuition (including those also returned in D) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	2	—	47

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